

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE ?

What constitutes a state?
Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate,
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No; men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.

—WILLIAM JONES

NOVEMBER 5, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 31,000 WEEKLY

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG



Paid Up Capital.....\$5,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....3,300,000
Total Assets, over.....70,000,000

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This Bank, having over 300 Branches in Canada, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business. It has correspondents in all cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Two Central Offices in Winnipeg—Main St. and William Ave., D. M. Neeve, Manager.
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
EditorJOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

Each Insertion
Eighth Page.....\$14.40
Quarter Page.....\$28.80
Half Page.....\$57.60
Full Page.....\$115.20
Outside Back Cover..\$144.00

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14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

Each Insertion
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Eighth Page.....\$12.60
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Full Page.....\$100.80

Eight words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

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4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 Agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. "THE POPULAR PIONEER LINE"

Fall and Winter Sailings from Montreal

Liverpool Glasgow Havre-London
Victorian...Nov. 18th Pretorian...Nov. 15th Corinthian...Nov. 16th
Corstern...Nov. 25th Grampian...Nov. 20th Sicilian...Nov. 23rd

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Halifax-Liverpool Portland-Glasgow
Virginian...Dec. 6th Scandinavian...Dec. 4th
Victorian...Dec. 20th Ionian...Dec. 13th
St. John-Liverpool Boston-Glasgow via Halifax
Tunisian...Dec. 10th Hesperian...Dec. 11th

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For rates, reservation of berths, etc., apply to any railway agent or
W. R. ALLAN, General Western Agent, Winnipeg

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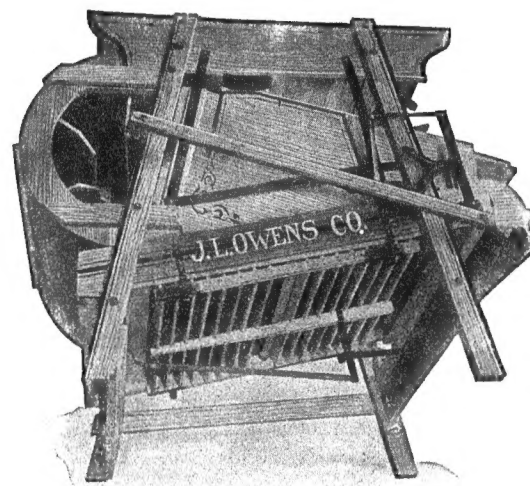
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BARRISTERS, ETC.

P. O. Box 158
Telephone Garry 4783

Offices: 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Building
WINNIPEG

KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



The Owen "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator

With our patented open and blank space sieves it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end.

Patented Adjustable Wind Boards

are provided so that blast is always under control. Can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable, working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent.

It is Strong, Well Built and Bolted---Not Nailed

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate. Sizes 24, 32, 42 in. wide, with or without bagger. Power attachment, to operate with gasoline engine, if desired.

AGENTS WANTED

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited
206 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

SIR MELVIN JONES DISCUSSES IMPLEMENT TARIFF

Regina, Oct. 27.—Confident that in spite of the prevailing shortage of money the financial outlook in Western Canada has never been better than it is today, Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris company, and a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, arrived in Regina on Saturday in his private car "Ceres," after a tour of inspection of the company's branches in the Prairie Provinces. He spent Sunday in the city, leaving late last evening for the East.

In conversation with a Leader reporter yesterday, Sir Melvin discussed the economic situation in the West, the Wilson tariff in its relation to the implement business in both Canada and the United States. He strongly protested against the attacks which have been made by the farmers of the West upon the Canadian tariff on implements, declaring that as the ad valorem duty on these necessities of farm production is smaller than the duty on many other commodities—commodities which enter into the manufacture of machinery—only a comparatively small proportion of the burden of protection borne by the settlers of the West could be laid to the account of the implement firms. Incidentally, while expressing a hope that the introduction of the principle of co-operation in agricultural credit and purchasing would prove successful in Saskatchewan, he declared that in his own opinion any experiment of this character "would prove disastrous."

He had more faith in "individualism," as applied to agricultural life in the West at the present stage than in any system of finance which involved collective responsibility, and he saw no cause for alarm in the present indebtedness of the farmers to the loan companies and banks of the Dominion.

Farmers' Debts Lower

Speaking of the evidence given before the royal commission on agricultural credits and grain markets, and the statement of the indebtedness of Saskatchewan farmers contained in the report, Sir Melvin opined that in proportion to their assets, the debts carried by the farmers are lower today than they have ever been in the past—immeasurably lower than they were ten years ago.

Though the farmers might be carrying heavy mortgages, the value of their lands was advancing rapidly, and in a score of ways the assets of the prairie country were being added to.

Co-operation Risky

Sir Melvin was sceptical as to the government's ability to raise money on long term debentures at favorable rates of interest, for the financing in its initial stages, of the proposed co-operative mortgage association. He said that co-operative credit was an extremely risky undertaking in a new country, and averred that he knew of no country in the world where co-operation in the purchasing of farm necessities, had ever proved successful.

Overloaded With Machinery

That many of the farmers of this province are overloaded with machinery, for which they are not in a position to pay, and that this condition is in part due to what the royal commission report describes as "scientific salesmanship," "The fact of the matter is," said he, "that in the past credit has been too cheap and too easily obtained, and that there has been a decided tendency to plunge into unjustified expenditures. It is just this condition of affairs that the financial stringency will tend to rectify. That the man who might otherwise buy a motor car should be compelled to go without, that we should be forced to economize in many directions, will have an effect altogether salutary. It means the conservation of resources, and in future years we shall be amply rewarded for our present economies."

Money Will Continue Dear

Sir Melvin did not think that any improvement in the money situation could be expected for some time to come. So long as funds are required for the marketing of the crops, he thought that there would be no increase in the amount of money for investment in any part of Canada, and although conditions would probably be better in the spring, higher rates of interest would be prevalent for some years to come.

Continued on Page 26

Common Business Honesty

On this page in last week's Guide we published a challenge to The Farmers' Advocate, of Winnipeg, to have its circulation subscription list examined and offered to pay \$100 to The Farmers' Advocate if it could show as many paid subscribers, in accordance with the postal regulations, as The Grain Growers' Guide. The Farmers' Advocate has published a statement that its paper goes into 33,444 homes every week. The Guide has a paid circulation of 31,423, and we are willing to wager \$100 that this is a larger list than The Farmers' Advocate has. So far The Farmers' Advocate has not accepted our challenge. We hope they will do so or withdraw the statement that they have over 33,000 paid subscribers. We believe The Grain Growers' Guide has by far the largest number of subscribers who have actually paid their subscription and are in good standing. If we are wrong in this contention it will be worth \$100 to us to find out. If The Farmers' Advocate, of Winnipeg, does not accept our challenge we will take it for granted that they have not as many subscribers as The Guide, despite the fact that they claim over 2,000 more.

We are printing this week 38,000 copies of our paper and are distributing them among the farmers throughout the West. We could, therefore, claim a circulation of 37,750, but because we have only 31,423 who have actually paid their subscription, that is all we do claim. We hope The Advocate will either claim our hundred dollars immediately or admit that it has not as many paid subscriptions as The Guide.

One of the chief advantages of increased circulation is that it enables advertisers to place their goods before a larger number of farmers. That The Guide reaches a large number of farmers and farmers' wives who are buying from our advertisers is conclusively shown from the following letter recently received:

Wm. MacDonald, President.

Wm. E. MURPHY, Sec.-Treas.

DOMINION UTILITIES MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers

I. X. L. VACUUM CLOTHES WASHER

482½ Main Street,

Winnipeg, Manitoba,

October 22, 1913.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—

It will doubtless interest you to know the results that we have received from the advertising we have been carrying in The Grain Growers' Guide since last February.

In addition to using your medium, we advertised in over 65 other mediums, comprising the leading daily and weekly newspapers, farm mediums and periodicals from Halifax to Vancouver. The results obtained from advertisements in The Grain Growers' Guide exceeded over 200 per cent the net results obtained from any other one of our mediums in Canada, and this result was obtained regardless of the fact that advertising was started in The Grain Growers' Guide later than in the majority of publications.

You can thus readily see that we are more than pleased with the results obtained through your medium which we will continue to use in all our future advertising campaigns.

Sincerely,

THE DOMINION UTILITIES MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

(Signed) W. E. Murphy, Sec.-Treas.

This letter is only one of a considerable number that we have received showing that our readers patronize our advertisers. We do not, so far as we know, publish the advertisements of any but reliable concerns. We ask our readers to do as much as possible of their buying from our advertisers, because by so doing they not only help themselves but they also increase the advertising business of The Guide, and thus help to build up their own paper.

(Signed) GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.



"Don't Monkey With your Teeth!"

Poor Dental Work is Expensive and a Misery Maker

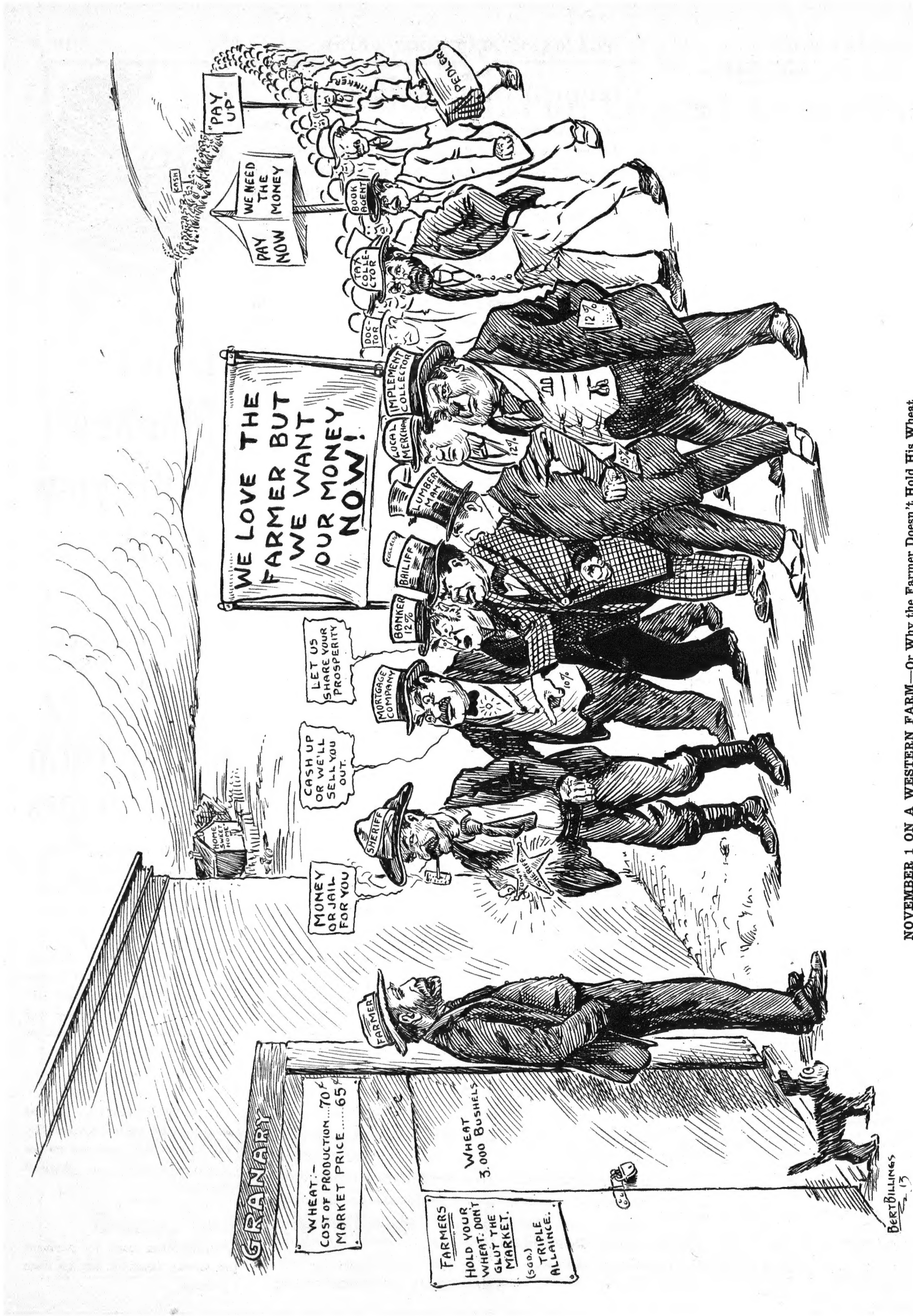
NEW METHOD DENTAL PARLORS

Cor. Portage and Donald
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada's largest, best equipped and most up to date dental office gives you the best that money will buy, does not overcharge you, and uses the very latest methods to eliminate pain.

Famous Dola Method for painless extraction of teeth discovered by the head of this firm, and its use positively cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Arrangements made for payment of railway fares for out of town patients



NOVEMBER 1 ON A WESTERN FARM—Or Why the Farmer Doesn't Hold His Wheat

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 5th, 1913

WOMEN WILL VOTE

There will be just four more weeks before the official ballot is printed, and Guide readers are given an opportunity to vote in The Guide Referendum. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the eleven questions and full details as to how the Referendum is to be conducted. Remember, the women as well as the men will vote in this referendum. We want every reader of The Guide to record his or her vote, so that there may be an unmistakable pronouncement from the organized farmers of the West on these vital questions. If you have not already made up your mind on any question read it up in The Guide, talk it over with the members of your family, and argue it out with your neighbors. Then you will be ready to vote on December 3.

SIR MELVIN JONES INTERVIEWED

While in Regina, on October 27, Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Company, in an interview with The Daily Leader, discussed the financial and economic situation generally with exceptional frankness, as will be seen from his remarks in another column of this issue. He is credited with saying that he knows "of no country in the world where co-operation in the purchasing of farm necessities had ever proved successful." The only thing that is proved by this remark is that Sir Melvin's knowledge is limited, because if he studied the situation in rural Ireland and Germany, to say nothing of many other parts of Europe, he would find that co-operation in the purchase of farm necessities has been vastly successful. Naturally Sir Melvin is an individualist, but that does not prevent him from co-operating with the other protectionist manufacturers in the campaign to maintain their tariff privileges. He is evidently an individualist only to the extent that it is profitable to be so, and he is a co-operator when it pays. It is quite amusing to note that Sir Melvin attributes the tariff campaign in the West to the action of the newspapers. The tariff agitation in the West is due to the fact that the protected manufacturers are charging as high prices as the traffic will bear, and the burden is becoming so heavy that the farmers cannot stand it any longer. The most important paragraph in Sir Melvin's interview is as follows:

"But while he declared that the 'raw' materials of implement manufacture bear heavier import duties than the manufactured product, Sir Melvin said that the total removal of the duty on these raw materials, and of the duty on implements as well, would compel the Massey-Harris Company to remove their factory to the States. There they would be 'nearer to the markets.'"

We really do not believe that if the duty on raw materials and implements were removed altogether, that the Massey-Harris Company would remove their plant to the United States. We regard this statement as a typical protectionist bluff. If the statement is a true one, how comes it that the Massey-Harris Company established a cream separator industry in Toronto under free trade, and is already developing it and exporting to foreign countries, even though they were shut out of the separator market by a 40 per cent. tariff wall. If Free Trade is ruinous, why is the Massey-Harris Company making cream separators under free trade?

Again, we understand that about half of the implements produced in the Massey-Harris factory are exported to foreign countries. Sir Melvin points out that there is a 30 per cent. duty on raw materials for his

factory, but he neglects to point out that when these implements are shipped out to foreign countries 99 per cent. of the duty on raw materials is refunded to the manufacturers in accordance with a Dominion Order-in-Council dated July 1, 1904, in which the following paragraph appears:

"When imported materials on which duties have been paid are used, wrought into or attached to any article manufactured in Canada, there may be allowed on the exportation of such articles beyond the limits of Canada a draw-back of 99 per cent. of the duties paid on the materials used, wrought into or attached to the articles exported; provided, however, that such draw-backs shall not be paid unless the duty has been paid on the materials so used as aforesaid within three years of the date of the exportation of the Canadian manufactured article, nor unless the claims as presented, at any one time, aggregate ten dollars."

Thus it is quite plain that when the Massey-Harris Company is shipping binders and other agricultural implements to Australia, that the price it quotes f.o.b. Toronto is lower than the price for the same implements at the same point for use in Canada. That is, the Massey-Harris Company sells its implements for foreign use cheaper than for Canadian use. The Canadian farmer not only pays duty on his implements but he also pays additional taxes in order to bonus farmers of foreign countries. These are a few points Sir Melvin might explain. Further, the Massey-Harris Company owns the Johnston Harvester factory at Batavia, New York, and sells the Johnston binder all over the United States in competition with the biggest implement industries in the world. Two years ago the Johnston 8-foot binder was quoted at Minneapolis at \$5.00 under the International binder, and it was announced that the Johnston Company was fighting the trust. We understand since that time that the prices of all binders in the United States have become the same. There is, however, a difference of \$22 between the Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices on binders. We have no doubt that with the American tariff removed the Massey-Harris Company will ship its Canadian-made binders into the United States and sell them more cheaply than in Canada. It is utter nonsense to talk of the Massey-Harris Company removing its plant to the United States. If Sir Melvin removed his factory to the United States under Free Trade, could he then sell the western farmers their binders at from \$20 to \$25 less than he is selling them now? If that be so, wouldn't it be a good thing if Sir Melvin pulled up and moved out? The western farmers are interested in the price of binders and want to buy them as cheaply as possible. They are not particularly interested in building up the swollen fortunes of the Massey-Harris Company directors. The protective tariff has already poured millions into the pockets of the Massey-Harris people, and it is about time the public had their turn.

MAKE THE SPECULATOR PAY

Letters which we have received from our readers indicate that of all the important questions to be asked in The Guide Referendum, none is arousing more interest and discussion than those which relate to the taxing of land and land values. Question 4 reads:

Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?

Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.

This is certainly a very radical proposal. It involves the abolition of all customs and excise duties and of all taxes upon houses, property and industry, and the substitution

for these of a tax upon the unimproved value of land and other natural resources. The farmers of the Prairie Provinces, however, and the people of some of the cities, have experienced the partial application of this principle, for in all the rural municipalities of the provinces, as well as in many towns and cities, buildings and improvements of every kind are exempted from taxation. We have never yet heard of a farmer in the West advocating the abandonment of this system and the imposition of taxes for local purposes, upon houses, barns, livestock and machinery. It is generally recognized in the West that the speculator who holds land idle for a rise in price, and the unambitious farmer who has only cheap buildings, keeps few or no stock, and cultivates only part of his land, should pay the same amount of taxes for the construction and maintenance of local roads and schools as the good farmer, who has erected valuable buildings, and who is putting every acre of his land to the best possible use. The land of the speculator and of the indifferent farmer is increased in value by good roads and efficient schools just as much as that of the best farmer in the locality, and it is recognized as fair and just that they should contribute equally to the cost. The proposal contained in the question under consideration is that this method of collecting revenue should be extended to provincial and federal taxes. Although the farmer's house and barns, his machinery, his food and his clothing are not taxed for local purposes they are taxed to provide federal revenues from which provincial subsidies come. All wise expenditures by the provincial and Dominion governments, however, increase the value of land. The building of a bridge, the preservation of law and order, the production of an improved variety of wheat at an experimental farm, the dredging of rivers, the establishment of telephones, the opening of new post offices—all these things increase the value of land altogether independently of the efforts of the individual owners, and unimproved land, whether in the city or in the country, is increased in value by wise government expenditures, just as much as land which is improved and in use. The land speculator is contributing nothing towards the cost of the federal and provincial services which are increasing the value of his land; they are being paid for by taxation which falls on the people generally, and the farmers and working men of Canada are thus being taxed for the benefit of land speculators. That being so, it seems only just that the owner of unimproved land, and land which is only partially used, should be taxed for federal and provincial purposes just as much as the man whose land is fully used and is producing to its utmost capacity. In addition to being just, the taxation of land values would have many beneficial results. It would, if imposed to the fullest extent, place such a heavy tax upon the speculator that he would be unable to make a profit by holding land out of use, and would make him glad to sell it to some person who was ready to use it. This would throw a vast area of good land on the market and enable farmers and builders to get land cheaply. It would, indeed, make it possible to make more money by using land than by preventing it being used. The taxation of land values would also put an end to the system in vogue in most cities and towns of taxing (or fining) people who improve their property, and give work to builders, and provide more houses for the people to live in. It would encourage building and thus bring down rents. It would remove import duties, both on raw materials and finished products

and so make the cost of manufacturing and of manufactured goods lower. It would also compel railway companies and other franchise corporations to contribute to the public revenues. The term "land," as used by the advocates of the taxation of land values, includes all natural resources, water powers, mining rights, railway right-of-ways, and so forth, and under the taxation of land values, corporations, such as railways, which own public franchises, would be required to pay a tax on the value of that franchise which, like the value of land, increases as population increases and as the community makes progress.

DIRECT LEGISLATION REFERENDUM

November 27, 1913, will be an important day in the history of Saskatchewan. On that day the voters will decide whether or not their province shall take a big step toward a more perfect democracy, by adopting Direct Legislation. As most of our readers are, no doubt, aware, the Saskatchewan Legislature, at its last session, passed a Direct Legislation bill embodying the Initiative and the Referendum. Under this bill, if and when it becomes effective, the people of Saskatchewan will be enabled to frame laws and present them by petition to the legislature for enactment. It will also enable the people, with certain restrictions, to require bills passed by the legislature to be submitted to the vote of the people before going into effect. Direct Legislation, in fact, will give the people control over their elected representatives, and will make legislators the servants instead of the masters of the people who elect them and pay their salaries. It was provided in the law passed at the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature, however, that the Direct Legislation bill should not go into force until it had itself been submitted to the people and approved by them in a referendum vote, which was a perfectly reasonable provision. The vote is to be taken throughout the province on Thursday, November 27, and if a simple majority would decide the question there would be little doubt of the bill being put into effect. It is provided, however, that, in order to carry, the bill must not only have a majority of the votes cast, but it must be supported by a vote equal to 30 per cent. of the number of names on the voters' list prepared for the provincial elections last year. To get a vote of that size will be no easy task, and will require a lot of hard work on the part of the active supporters of Direct Legislation. Members of the Grain Growers' Association, which has repeatedly declared for Direct Legislation, will, no doubt, take a leading part in the campaign, and we cannot too strongly urge upon readers of *The Guide* the importance of putting their shoulders to the wheel to help forward the cause of Democracy by securing a large vote. Even though the 30 per cent. called for by the act is not secured, it is likely that if a large majority is recorded the legislature will make the bill effective, and supporters of Direct Legislation need not, therefore, be discouraged by the difficulty of getting out such a large proportion of the vote. The executive of the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation League has passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, at the last session of the Provincial Legislature an act was passed providing for the inauguration of the principles of Direct Legislation through the Initiative and Referendum,

"And whereas, a proclamation is being issued for the taking of a vote of the electors of the province on the said act on November 27 next,

"And whereas, all organizations interested in enlarging the powers of the people over legislation are finding this method most effective and are awaiting an opportunity to apply it, as is evidenced by appeals to our organization for information as to time, place and method,

"Therefore, be it resolved, by this meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation League, that a call be made to all

Grain Growers' Associations, Trades and Labor Councils, Ministerial Associations and Social and Moral Reform Leagues, together with all other allied or interested organizations, to co-operate with this League in arousing the people of the province, to the end that a decisive vote may be secured in favor of the act which is to be submitted to the people of the province on November 27."

As we have said before, the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation Bill is capable of considerable improvement, but, nevertheless, it embodies the principle which is aimed at, and there is no doubt that by making it effective the people of Saskatchewan will place themselves in a much better position to secure good legislation and prevent the passage of laws of which they do not approve.

FARMERS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the resolutions passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in session at Regina, on Oct. 24. There were present at that meeting the chief executive officers of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta, and the resolutions passed have the backing of the three great provincial organizations. The Canadian Council was wise in deciding to make representations to the Dominion Government on behalf of the Western farmers, and we believe that these representations cannot be made too early nor too vigorously. The Dominion Government has already made a considerable step towards public ownership and operation of terminal elevators and in the erection of internal storage elevators. The organized farmers have repeatedly declared that they cannot have confidence in the operation of the terminal elevators at the lake front so long as they are in private hands. Those most deeply interested in the marketing of grain are the farmers who produce it, and their views should carry most weight in the question of the establishment of a sample market. They have declared repeatedly that they do not want to see a sample market established in Winnipeg until such time as the terminal elevators are taken out of private hands and operated by the government. The leaders of the organized farmers have studied the sample market question and have seen the sample market in operation in many places. They are, therefore, not speaking without knowledge. It will be most unwise for the government to force a sample market at Winnipeg against the best interests of the grain growers. There is no need of haste in this matter and the Dominion Government would be better advised to remove the duty on wheat and flour and thus open the American market to Canadian wheat. This would enable Canadian grain to be sold on the Minneapolis sample market and give the Western Canadian farmers actual experience in the operation of a sample market.

The Canadian Council, in dealing with the questions of weights in elevators, co-operation and the tariff, were voicing the feeling of the farmers on the prairies. It is most necessary that the jurisdiction of the Board of Grain Commissioners be extended over the elevators east of Fort William and also that they have full charge of weights in all the elevators in Canada. The Department of Inland Revenue has nothing to do with the grain trade and, therefore, should not have anything to do with the weighing of the grain, which is of such vital importance to every producer. Premier Borden, on his western tour, gave a definite promise that he would have a satisfactory co-operative bill enacted and the Canadian Council are merely asking him to fulfil his promise. A Federal bill would have advantages over three separate provincial co-operative enactments, as it would provide uniformity of business management and operation.

The tariff resolution passed by the Cana-

dian Council is very moderate in its tone and demand. The United Farmers of Alberta at their last convention, and also the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, declared for free trade, and both organizations have been pushing the free trade propaganda. The farmers of Western Canada as a whole are in favor of free trade and opposed entirely to the protective system. They have not arrived at this conclusion without careful study. They are better informed upon the tariff question and the results of protection than any other similar number of people in Canada. They realize that a protective tariff cannot be of any use to this country and that it is merely a burden upon their shoulders. When the Canadian Council goes to Ottawa to place the Farmers' Bill of Rights before the government they will receive the support of the farmers all over the three Prairie Provinces. It would be a splendid thing if arrangements could be made by which the Canadian Council delegates, when they arrive at Ottawa could be supported by the farmers in a tangible manner.

A FRANK ADMISSION

When the new U.S. tariff bill was in conference and there was a possibility that wheat and flour would be placed unconditionally on the free list, the American millers were seriously alarmed and strong representations were made on their behalf to President Wilson and the conferees. In a telegram to President Wilson, William C. Edgar, in behalf of the American millers, declared that they were prepared for reciprocal free trade in flour between Canada and the United States, but they objected to Canadian millers having free access to the American market, while American flour was barred from Canada by a duty of 60 cents a barrel. Under these conditions, the telegram stated, "Canadian millers can maintain high prices in their home markets and sacrifice values in our markets, making a handsome profit on the transaction." This is a frank admission on the part of a protected industry that the tariff is used to exploit the home consumer and give an advantage to residents of foreign countries. It is, perhaps fortunate for Canada that Congress imposed countervailing duties on wheat and flour, because the strong probability is that, in order to open the American market to our wheat and flour the Canadian parliament will remove the duty from United States wheat and flour, and so bring about competition between the millers on both sides of the line.

How long is Canadian public life to be disgraced by charges of wholesale corruption after every by-election? Sir Wilfrid Laurier openly charges that the government won the constituency of Chateaugay, Quebec, a few days ago by means of fraud and corruption, and *The Toronto News* deems it a sufficient answer to retort that the Liberals spent dollar for dollar with the Conservatives. Meantime the people are wondering what has become of Mr. Borden's Halifax platform (August 28, 1907) which expressly promised "to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters." All campaign contributions must be published before the people can tell whether the legislation fathered by politicians is not simply a return for the sinews of war supplied at election times.

A bill has been passed by the Alberta Legislature under which a tax of 5 per cent. is imposed on the profits of real estate speculators. This is a move in the right direction, but it is letting the speculators off too lightly. The public create the increase in value, but still they will only take 5 per cent. and leave the speculator 95 per cent.

Alberta Demonstration Farms

The Demonstration farms instituted by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for the province of Alberta, of which there are seven all told, established at Vermilion, Stony Plain, Ath-

but several of the cows have given over 2000 lbs. of milk in a month, one cow especially has been milking over 10 months and is still giving 45 lbs. per diem. A lot of fifteen calves were sold

ers around Sedgewick, the government have supplied them with around 35 head of dairy Shorthorn bulls since the 1st of January this year, and the demand is greater than the supply.

To show the milking qualities of the Dairy Shorthorn, may be mentioned a cow, "Lady McKay," which was purchased for this farm for \$300, commenced milking April 8, and at the end of September the amount received for her milk was \$151.02. Her calf sold for \$300.00. She is expected to milk the full year, and as it only requires 5,500 lbs. of milk to qualify in the R. O. P., this cow qualified in three and a half months.

A New Wheat

At Sedgewick a whole section of land was under crop this year. Nine acres of corn of the North West Dent and Red Cap varieties, was put into the silo, which was recently erected on the farm. Three kinds of spring wheat were grown, Red Fife, Marquis, and No. 46. Marquis ripened four or five days ahead of No. 46, which in turn ripened four or five days ahead of Red Fife, and gave the best yield. No. 46, which is a new strain of Red Fife, has been grown for a couple of years at Sedgewick, alongside the

Good Cows at Olds

At Olds 28 head of dairy cows are milking, 10 pure-bred Holstein and the balance Holstein grades. In the seven-day test of "Vrouka Queen," 110 days after freshening, her record was as follows: Total milk, 523 lbs; butter, 23.76 lbs.; average milk per day, 74.90 lbs.; average test butter-fat, 3.63; average lbs. butter per day, 3.39. Twenty-two cows at Olds gave an average of 1,132 lbs.

One hundred steers will probably be fed this winter, and Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs are kept here, as well as Barred Rock poultry. Nearly all the grain on this farm is cut for green feed.

Claresholm and Medicine Hat

At Claresholm two herds of 14 animals each, Ayrshires and Dairy Shorthorns, are kept, and very good records are made.

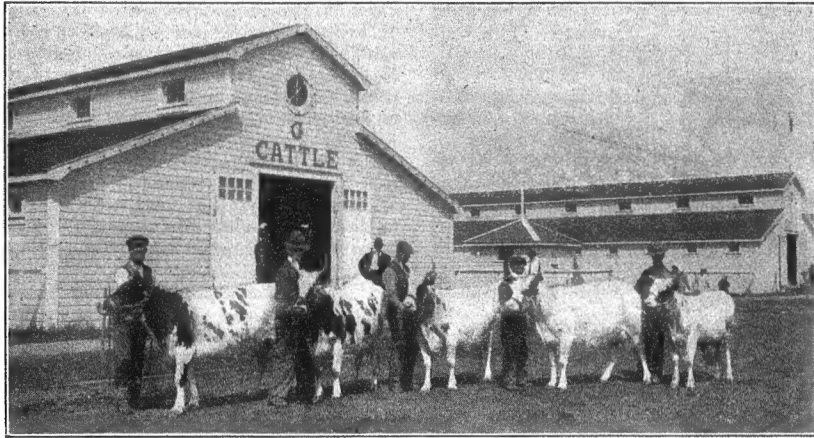
Forty acres were sown to Marquis wheat, and yielded 1,600 bushels, grading No. 1 Northern, which grain will all be sold for seed. A bunch of steers will also be fed on this farm this winter.

At Medicine Hat a herd of 25 pure-bred Jerseys are kept, 20 of them milking in September, brought in a milk cheque of \$426.00. Berkshire hogs and Buff Orpington poultry are kept and there is a ready market for all classes of young stock.

Crops on Medicine Hat farm were better than for the past two years. Nine acres of corn ripened. Red Cap was earliest and will be used for seed purposes. The alfalfa which was sown in drills is doing very well.

The Demonstration farms of the provincial government of Alberta are fulfilling the purposes for which they were established. Practical demonstrations of mixed farming under different conditions of soil and climate, give the farmers of the district, and more especially the new settlers in each district, a good idea of what breeds of stock can be kept and what crops can be raised with the greatest profit and advantage.

The complete records of performance show clearly the money to be made in dairying, while the returns from the steer feeding show how the grain raised can be most advantageously marketed on the hoof. Now that agricultural schools have been started in conjunction with some of the farms the bene-



Herd of Ayrshires on the Alberta Government Demonstration Farm at Claresholm

basca Landing, Olds, Sedgewick, Claresholm and Medicine Hat, each under the supervision of a capable manager, who in turn is under the superintendent, H. A. Craig, of the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, are doing good work this year, and are proving both an object lesson and a benefit to the farmers of the different localities in which they are situated. It may be of interest to the readers of The Guide to learn a little of what is being done on these farms, and of the different breeds of live stock kept on each. On the Stony Plains farm there is a dairy of 40 cows, chiefly pure-bred Holsteins and Holstein grades, and the milk from this dairy is sold to the Edmonton city dairy, who sell it unpasteurized, the only unpasteurized milk to go through the city dairy, and as they themselves state, "it is the best milk which comes into the city," they pay an enhanced price for it, to supply a special trade. The dairy cattle at Stony Plains, and on all the farms, for that matter, are tuberculin tested, and as a proof of the superior class of cattle in this herd, only a couple of cows re-acted from the test, and, of course, were slaughtered.

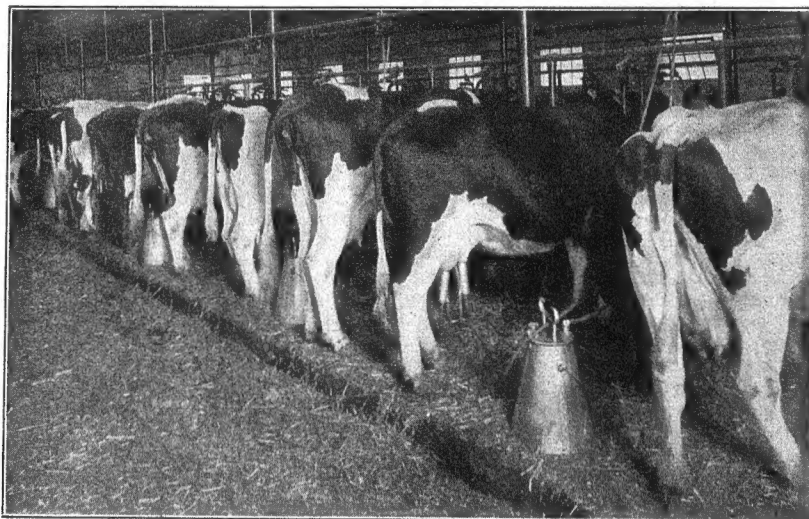
Milking Machines

Milking is done by aid of the milking machine, everything in the way of sanitation and cleanliness being strictly insisted upon, the cows are brushed down, their udders wiped with a damp rag, and as soon as the animal is milked, the milk is taken directly to the milk room, which is separate from the stable, and run through a milk cooler, which lowers the temperature of the milk to 40 to 44 degrees Fahr. within ten minutes after milking. It is then emptied into tanks, which are placed in ice cold water and ultimately shipped in specially insulated cans to the City dairy, who retail it at 15c per quart, in special double capped bottles. The other stock kept on this farm are Yorkshire hogs and Plymouth Rock poultry.

At Vermilion

At Vermilion farm there is a herd of some 30 head of Holsteins, of which twelve are pure-breds and the rest grades, and this herd has done especially well this year. Complete records of the performance of each animal will be available in the beginning of next year,

for \$10 apiece at weaning time, and found a ready sale. There are also 100 head of pure-bred Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs, as well as some 30 head of pure-bred and grade Oxford sheep, which do very well, also about 150 head



Holsteins at Alberta Government Demonstration Farm at Stony Plain. "Milking Time"

of Rhode Island Red poultry, a large number of the latter being for sale. Sixty head of steers, principally two-year-olds, start fattening about Nov. 1.

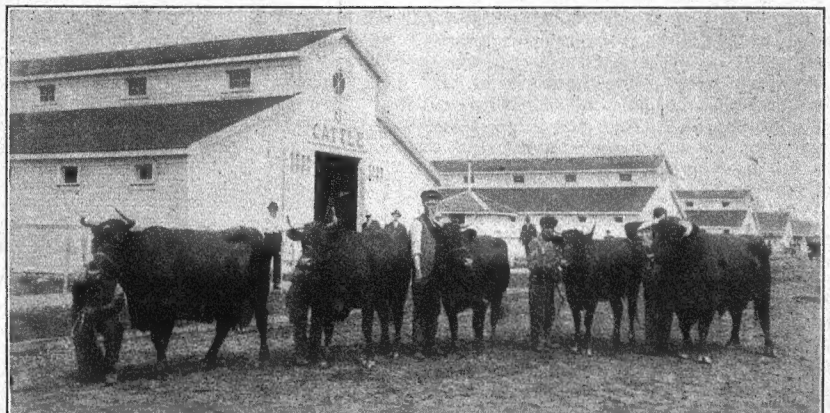
The Timothy crop on Vermilion was very fair, barley threshed 50 bushels per acre, alfalfa sown last spring is going into winter in good shape, nine acres of good corn was cut and stooked, and will be brought in as required, and mixed with green oats, and cut up for feed. Roots were a good crop, while all the grain crops were cut green for feed.

The Sedgewick Farm

At the Sedgewick farm there is a herd of dairy Shorthorns, and some particularly good milk records have been made; one cow gave 7,588 lbs. milk in 5 months and 21 days. Her senior yearling heifer, which was 2 years old on 1st Oct., freshened in the last week of July, and gave 780½ lbs. of milk in September. This heifer is a grand-daughter of "Butterfly King," the stock bull at Sedgewick, and he has two other daughters in this herd which gave 40 to 45 lbs. of milk during September.

To show what demand there exists for this class of stock among the farm-

other varieties, and is believed to be a better wheat for the district, particularly as it is a good drought resister, the straw is longer and its milling qualities are as good as Red Fife, while it has the



Herd of Dairy Shorthorns, headed by the famous bull "Butterfly King," on the Alberta Government Demonstration Farm at Sedgewick

additional advantage of ripening earlier. All the grain grown was of first-class quality, and safely harvested without any frost.

fits to the farming community of this western province, and particularly the coming generation of farmers, cannot well be over-estimated.

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

AYRSHIRES FOR RED DEER

A. H. Trimble, of Lone Spruce stock farm, Red Deer, the pioneer breeder of Ayrshire cattle in Alberta, has just arrived from Eastern Canada with five carloads of dairy cattle, comprising one carload of pure-bred Ayrshires and the balance grades.

Mr. Trimble, who had such a successful sale of his pure-bred herd last spring, and who has had erected on his place one of the finest dairy barns in the West, is again going strongly into his favorite breed, and this last consignment is said to be the finest lot he has ever brought into Red Deer, and will be a splendid addition to the already good herds of dairy cattle in that district.

IMPORTANT HEREFORD SALE

A very important auction sale of purebred Hereford cattle, together with a number of purebred and grade Clydesdales, and also a bunch of Shropshire sheep will take place on the Elkhorn stock farm of Messrs. Simon Downie and Sons, adjoining the town of Carstairs, Alta., some 40 miles north of Calgary, on the Calgary-Edmonton branch of the C.P.R., on the 28th of November, the last day of the Calgary Fat Stock show, and the offering is of such genuinely high class merit that if good stock counts for anything, this sale is bound to be an unqualified success.

Seventy-five head of registered Herefords will be offered, comprising cows, heifers, calves and bulls, and this offering is from foundation stock which came from the best herds in Kansas and Missouri, the majority of the animals tracing their ancestry back to such well known sires as "Beau Donald," "Anxiety IV," and "Beau Real."

The majority of the breeding cows have calves at foot, sired by "Drumsticks," 11162, by "Druid," 8165, a well known prize winner at the Alberta shows, and the highest priced bull at the Calgary bull sale, April 1912, while part of them are again in calf to this bull, and part to "Beau Perfection 11th," 13402, bred by W. H. Curtis, of Eminence, Kentucky, one of the best Hereford bulls in America, his sire being sold for \$10,000 at nine years old.

The yearling heifers are all sired by "Jolly Boy," 10442, sire "Prince Robert," 10375, dam "Kansas Sunflower 3rd," 10375, a bull which was bred by A. Mitsker, Lone Star, Kansas, and which has left a lot of grand stock at the Elkhorn farm.

The breeding cows we will take up fully in our next issue.

The Clydesdales, eighteen in number, are a well bred lot, the majority of them mares, and these have been bred to "Bold Boy II," 3030, sired by "Bold Boy," a winner at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, as well as at London, Ont., and other shows.

There will also be for sale a number of purebred Shropshire rams and ewes, and also a number of superior grade ewes.

This sale is the first of a series of annual sales to be held of the Elkhorn farm stock, and from the high class quality of the offerings, should prove a special inducement to farmers and others looking for good stock.

Prices for beef are going to rule high in Western Canada for a long time, and it is the man who has well bred stuff who is going to make money quickly, a case in point being the steers bred and fed on this farm, winning the first prize for the best car-load lot at both Calgary and Toronto fat stock shows in 1912.

Terms are cash, but reasonable time will be given on bankable paper. Bring references. Catalogs will be furnished on application to Messrs. Downie, and when sending for one please mention The Guide.

Col. F. Reppert, the well known Hereford auctioneer from Decatur, Ill., will conduct the sale, assisted by Capt. Riddle, of Carstairs. Watch our advertisements in future issues.

THE MOOSE CREEK FARM SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE

As was intimated in The Guide in our last issue and again advertised in the present issue, the above sale takes place on Wednesday and Thursday, November 12 and 13, 1913, at the new barns on Section 17-7-2, of the Moose Creek farms, at Carlyle, Sask. George Williamson, the manager of this large farming company, has got together a fine lot of dairy cattle numbering over 200 head, all grade Holsteins, from two to five years old, together with a large lot of March calves, as well as some good Shorthorn cows, and Shorthorn and Hereford grade steers and heifers. There will also be 150 head of Yorkshire brood sows, and some teams of high class Percheron grades from 3 to 5 years old. This is a splendid chance to get some good dairy stock, as well as a bunch of steers to fatten this winter, or some good brood sows, which will soon make good money.

Farmers and stockmen will do well to keep the above dates open, good stock is getting scarcer every day in Western Canada, and in a very short time will be difficult to pick up, besides good stock is all the time going higher in price.

SALES AT GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM

In a recent letter to The Guide, Kenneth McGregor writes as follows:

"Glencarnock Farm has had a very brisk trade in Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs, Aberdeen Angus cattle and Suffolk Down sheep during the last month. Among the sales are the following:

"To Lieutenant-Governor Brown, Regina, Sask., one shearing Suffolk Down ram and four ram lambs. These were selected from the best we had, and

when crossed with the Governor's flock of western grade ewes, I am sure will give great results.

"To Moose Creek Farming Company, Carlyle, Saskatchewan, we sold the highly bred (imp.) Evergreen Erica bull,

Idelard. This bull is a four-year-old, and is very low and thickset. Mr. Williamson, the manager of this company, explained that he has two hundred and fifty grade Holstein cows in his dairy, and he intends crossing these with this bull in order to get them with a greater constitution and feeding capacity and uniform color. Mr. Williamson says that he has seen cattle of the Aberdeen Angus and Holstein cross which were the finest milk cows he has ever seen, being big, broad, thick and low set, black in color, with a great mammary system. It is from this type of a cow that the farmer of Western Canada is able to

raise butcher cattle of the highest quality, and to turn rough feed into milk with little trouble or extra expense.

"To J. Russell, Pincher Creek, Alta., we sold the bull Willow Creek Prince, 6284. This bull is sired by Viceroy of Edzell (imp.), he being out of our champion cow, Violet 3rd of Congash. Willow Creek Prince is an exceptionally low set typical Aberdeen Angus bull, and I am sure will leave a type of cattle which is desired for feeding purposes.

"To L. E. Brown, of Red Deer, Alta., we sold the bull, Glencarnock Prime 2nd. This bull is a senior calf of exceptional quality, and I am sure will make Mr. Brown a great show bull, as well as a stock bull. He is sired by our Grand Champion bull, Leroy 3rd of Meadow Brook, and out of our prize-winning cow, Prima D. 2nd. Mr. Brown certainly deserves credit for the selection of such a bull.

"To J. G. McCullough, of Blackfalds,

Alta., we sold the bull calf, Glencarnock Guard, 6914. This bull calf is a very thick one. He is sired by Evrieux of Harviestoun, the bull which we won the championship with at the Dominion Fair at Brandon this year. He is out of Trilby 4th, a heifer which was shown at Winnipeg as a two-year-old last year. Mr. McCullough wants this calf for show purposes, and I believe he has picked a winner.

"To Harry Butchart, Enderby, B.C., we sold two pure-bred Suffolk Down ram lambs. Mr. Butchart is just a starter in the sheep business, and believes in the superiority of the Suffolk Down over all other breeds for crossing purposes.

"To Colin McMillan, of Westbourne, Man., we sold one young Yorkshire boar.

"To J. A. Westman, Regina, we sold one Yorkshire boar and fifteen sows.

"To Homer Smith, Winnipeg, we sold the good young bull, Roseneath Prince 2nd, 6254. This bull was selected by Mr. Smith to head a pure-bred herd of Aberdeen Angus cows near Winnipeg, and I am sure he will leave his impression on the herd.

"We also sold to Jas. Cowan, of Toronto, Ontario, the good young bull, Glencarnock Ensign, which was first in the senior bull-calf class at Winnipeg this year. This bull is an exceptionally fine one, and goes to head Mr. Cowan's good pure-bred herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle in Ontario.

"To the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, we sold one pure-bred Suffolk Down ram lamb and two ewe lambs. The Iowa State College bought these with the intention of making them a foundation for a pure-bred flock of Suffolks at the College. The Suffolk Down breed of sheep is practically unknown in Iowa, and with these three lambs the College intends to demonstrate the high qualities of this breed.

"To James Bowman, of Guelph, Ontario, we sold two Suffolk Down ram lambs. These Mr. Bowman intends using on his pure-bred flock at Guelph, and no doubt will have success with them.

"We still have a fine lot of young Yorkshire sows and boars of spring litters for sale, which we are pricing at \$20.00 and \$25.00 apiece, or \$40.00 a pair. Also a few Berkshires of exceptional quality, which we are pricing at the same figure. We also have two yearling Aberdeen Angus bulls and fifteen or twenty very fine spring bull calves which make up, without any doubt, the finest lot we have ever raised at Glencarnock. With these bulls and pigs we also have a few Suffolk Down ram lambs for sale, which we are pricing at \$35.00 apiece. These are exceptionally thrifty, lusty rams, and are certainly fit for service this fall."

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

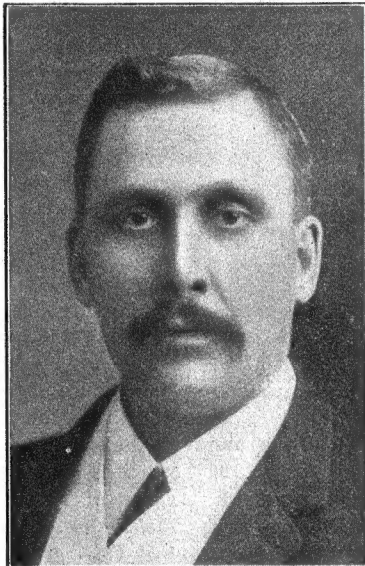
J. C. Robertson, Medicine Hat, Alta., has (says The Scottish Farmer, of date 18th Oct.) shipped three well-bred colts, two bred at Fodderty, out of the noted breeding mare Pride of Wyvis (16321), by Baron's Pride (9122), and one bred by A. MacG. Mennie, Brawlandknowes, Gartly, and got by the unbeaten champion Everlasting (11331), out of Gartly Heiress (23964), by Baron's Best (11597). The Fodderty colts are a four-year-old by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (11110), and a yearling by the splendid breeding horse Apukwa (14567). The breeding of these stallions is of the highest class, and they should prove more than useful in Canada.

OPENING OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

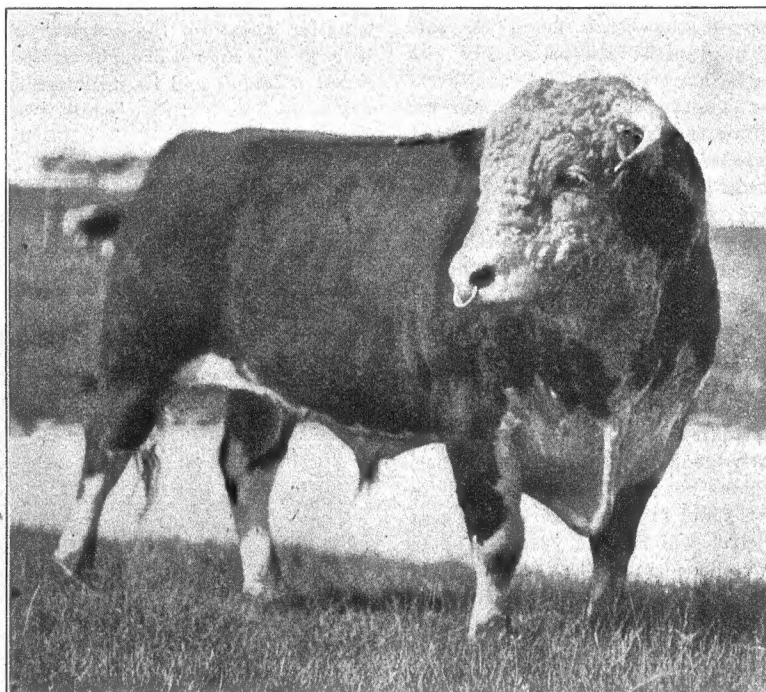
Manitoba
 The new Manitoba Agricultural College at St. Vital, Winnipeg, opened on Oct. 28 with a membership of some 350 students, an increase of fully 35 per cent. over last year.

The accommodation provided in the

Continued on Page 14



GEO. WILLIAMSON
 Manager, Moose Creek Farm, Carlyle



"Beau Perfection 11th," 13402, head of the Elkhorn Stock Farm Herefords, owned by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs. This bull's sire sold for \$10,000 at 9 years old

[Photo by courtesy of The Homestead.]

Every Man His Own Merchant

By FORREST CRISSEY

In Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

Continued from Two Weeks Ago

Difficulties of Operation

"It must be remembered, too, that a very large percentage of these shareholders speak only their own native tongue, and are therefore shut off from anythink like free communication with the men of any other race but their own. Of course I have been compelled to pick up a smattering of nearly all of the tongues spoken in this copper-melting pot of the North; but this does not affect the broad proposition that cohesion and co-operation are entirely foreign to our situation—a condition that is said to have been originally devised for the particular purpose of preventing anything like consistent united action on the part of the body of mine-workers as a whole.

"By comparison it would be a mere Sunday-school picnic to run a co-operative enterprise in an English or Scottish mining town, where the natural racial forces would be for cohesion instead of against it. Not only in language but in point of temperament too, each race represented in our body of stockholders presents a separate problem. The Finns have to be handled in one way, the Italians in another, and the Hungarians in still another.

"My point is that if co-operation has succeeded here—and our accounts prove that it has for twenty-three years without a break—then it certainly can be made to succeed, it would seem to me, in almost any other community the imagination could suggest.

"But it would be a mistake to overlook the fact that this co-operative concern has done much more for our people than the mere saving of money. It has broadened and stimulated them intellectually to a surprising degree.

"Any man, except our competitive merchants, who has lived in this community for a number of years will bear cheerful testimony to this fact. When a man becomes a member of this association he unwittingly enters upon a course of education not only in the economics of practical business but also in the better relations of man to man. Some writer, whose name has escaped me, has referred to the thing that we try to drill into our shareholders as enlightened self-interest. If we did not keep at this educational work persistently and consistently, day in and day out, we could not win and maintain our position under the handicaps that are imposed upon us.

"My experience has been that when I can get a mineworker once thoroughly to understand the simple elements of co-operation he will be a loyal and steady supporter of the association and the movement to the end. I cannot conscientiously say that this is always true of the women of the families represented in our membership. The personal equation seems to sway them, in many instances, in the face of logic, self-interest and all other considerations. If they do not fancy the manner in which they are waited on by a certain clerk they will often quit, trading at their own store, cut off their own profits and pour them into the pockets of our competitors—their competitors!—and cheerfully enlist their tongues in the service of the opposition, to do all in their power to undermine the business in which their own money is invested!

"This, however, is all in a day's work. In cases of this kind I try to explain to them that the sensible course for them to follow would be to complain to me of the point of service on the part of a clerk that has given offence, or, if I am the offender, to make their complaint about me to the directors and the stockholders; but in any event to stand loyally with their own enterprise instead of turning their money and their influence against their own vested interest. Sometimes this brings them round to a sensible view of the matter.

"This kind of trouble is by no means

confined to the feminine contingent of our customers; men occasionally show the same weakness—but not so frequently. They seem to be more generally amenable to reason, quicker to see the logic of the situation, and not so whimsical and exacting in their demands for service."

Paying Too Much for Service

"That word 'service' furnishes perhaps the keynote of the success of this enterprise. On every hand we hear it reiterated that the most expensive commodity sold in the modern store today is service. Undoubtedly that is true of almost every store except the typical co-operative establishment. Certainly it is not true of the Tamarack store, for the simple reason that we do not sell service except in the smallest way possible. From the very beginning of the association our people have been carefully educated to understand that service costs money, and that they must pay for it if they insist upon it, just as much as they must pay for prunes, flour, sugar or pickled fish.

"It was fortunate for our enterprise that it was started at a time when the public was not demanding from the storekeeper anything like the elaborate service it now demands. This has given us time to educate our customers to

vice, and he must make all his customers foot the bill.

"Here is the way in which this assessment works out in actual practice: The retailer finds out from his books that his total service expense for a given time totals a certain sum, and that this sum is a certain percentage on his sales for that period. Of course, this percentage has to be provided for in fixing the prices on all his goods. It is impractical, not to say impossible, for him so to distribute this element of cost that it shall be paid for only by those who create it.

"The customer who comes to the store once a week, buys a week's supply at one time and takes the goods away with him, without patting the merchant to a cent of expense for delivery service, has to pay his percentage for sending an auto delivery wagon three or four times a day to the house of the customer who demands almost continuous delivery.

"This is rather hard on the housewife who is making a constant fight to keep down the high cost of living, who carefully considers the expenditure of every dime and nickel, and who is as conscientious in the handling of the money her husband turns over to her for household expenses as she would be if it were a trust fund. She does not

feel he cannot do this because it would throw his whole pricing system out of joint.

"Right here is where the co-operative store—or perhaps I should say this particular one—comes to the aid of the thrifty housewife, and puts a premium on her prudence and her willingness to dispense with the frills and furbelows of modern store service. Every one of our several hundred customers has received a careful explanation of the high cost of service. They all understand that they must pay for everything they get, including service.

"As they are part owners of the store, we put it up to them in this way: 'At the end of the year, when you draw your dividend on your stock, you will get actual cash pay for helping to serve yourself instead of making the store serve you. By buying your supplies once a fortnight, or once a month, and taking them home yourself, or allowing us to deliver them on the regular weekly delivery trip, you save the store a certain amount of expense and you get that saving with your dividend in cash money.' Because all our customers are carefully educated in this important matter of minimized service expense we are able to give them a great advantage over the competitive merchant.

"I do not claim to know how much it costs the other merchants of Calumet to do business; but I do know that our entire expense of operation is a lower percentage of our sales than is the cost of service alone in some retail stores in the city. Our entire cost of doing business is only twelve per cent. Practically all our shareholders are mighty hardworking people and they need every cent they can save. Nearly all of them have large families of children who are growing up into good, husky, useful American citizens. These children are faithful attendants at school and they live in a cold climate where plenty of clothing is required through the long winter.

"All this means a heavy expense in proportion to the amount of money earned by the head of the household. A mineworker's wage is a very modest affair, to say the least, and many of these laborers have anywhere from eight to a dozen children. They are leading useful lives; and their children, with a common-school education, will as a rule become more able and intelligent than their parents.

"Personally, I cannot come into close contact with families of this kind without feeling, at least in a sense, that I must make their problems my own, so far as helping them to make their wages go as far as possible in providing the necessities of life. To teach people of this kind the principles of thrift is a privilege; and the Tamarack Co-operative Association has accomplished nothing of which I am more proud than I am of the fact that it gives these good, hardworking folks a chance to buy their merchandise without having to pay for the frills of modern store service that the wealthy, the extravagant and the thoughtless modern American customer habitually demands.

"It is a keen satisfaction to feel that these hardworking people have access to a store that is able to give them the benefit, in dollars and cents, of their willingness to furnish the greater part of the store service themselves, to plan and execute their purchases with a view to rigid thrift and thorough economy, and to live like sensible working people instead of like folks having solid fortunes behind them.

"This may sound a little bit harsh; but there is not a retail dealer in food-stuffs in America who does not know that one of the biggest troubles of the American people is this very tendency to live beyond their means and get away from plain, practical, old-fashioned thrift.

Continued on Page 16

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada

By Edward Porritt

This book completely fills the need of the man who is interested in the tariff question and wants to understand it. It gives in a most entertaining style the history of the Canadian tariff from 1847 to 1913. "Where Industry Leans on the Politician" is the sub-title of the book and indicates the tone of the contents. In no country in the world have the protected interests such a grip upon the people and Mr. Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" shows just how strong is the grip and how the common people are paying toll to the protected group. The rise and growth of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is given, as well as the story of the "Red Parlor" days when the manufacturers and politicians gathered together in a Toronto hotel, prior to general elections, and bargained for the betrayal of the people. Mr. Porritt travelled with the Canadian Tariff Commission in 1905-6 and heard the pleas of the manufacturers. He states that all but two industries at that time admitted prosperity, yet most of them got further tariff favors. The inside history of the iniquitous steel industry is given fully. Later chapters deal with the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' movement, the Western tours of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, the "Siege of Ottawa," the Reciprocity defeat and the present tariff agitation. Any man who reads this book can upset the best protectionist argument ever advanced. Handsomely bound in red cloth covers, 500 pages, large, clear type, post paid.....\$1.25

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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

see that they can furnish the service themselves and be very well paid in direct saving for a little forethought, system and inconvenience.

"If the customers who really want to practice frugality and cut the high cost of living could be made to realize how heavily they are assessed for this item of service, they would rise up in revolt. In many cases the retailer's actual expense for service amounts to ten per cent., and in some cases fifteen per cent. He must add that to all his other costs before he reaches the point of putting on a profit. Under the competitive system it is not a question of whether the customer wants this elaborate and costly service—he must pay for it just the same, whether he wants it or not; in fact, whether he gets it or not.

"Those who do not want it and do not get it are assessed for furnishing it to those who demand and receive most of it—for this high service cost has intrenched itself in the whole competitive system. The competitive retailer is not to blame for this; he is bound to give his so-called best customers, his most extravagant customers and his most thoughtless customers what they demand in the way of ser-

vice—at least not in the modern sense of the term.

"In the first place, she knows she can buy much more closely by going to the market herself and making her selections in person than she could by ordering over the telephone and trusting to the storekeeper to make the selections for her. Again, she is willing to use forethought and study, and to put herself to any reasonable inconvenience in order to economize."

A Premium on Prudence

"In short, she wants to furnish the service herself—at least the main part of it—and get the benefit of her forethought and her care in the form of a reduction in the cost of her goods to the amount of what she saves the merchant in his service cost. But under the competitive system of retailing she has no chance in the world to do this in most stores. The assessment for the merchant's service expense—including all the frills demanded by his most exacting customers—has been spread upon all his goods before the thrifty customer prices or buys them.

"No matter how glad the ordinary retailer might be to give the prudent and self-serving housewife the benefit of her reduced demands of service, he

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

ANOTHER ANSWER TO WOLF WILLOW

Wolf-Willow, you are a good sport and I like you, but I don't agree with you even a little bit. Experience has proved that your statement, that if women had voted on the bill for raising the age of protection for girls the result would have been the same, is not true. Wherever women vote they have shown themselves much more interested in social and moral questions than men. Indeed, I was appalled a few years ago when the question of vice-segregation was uppermost in our civic election to find that the average city man regarded at least the results of the white slave traffic as a necessity.

It is absurd for us to talk of giving our men a chance when they have had all the chance there is since Canada had a constitution and especially absurd in view of the fact that we have both hands tied behind our back and can't give them anything. Colorado women have given their men and themselves a chance for better government by helping to pass the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

In your complaint that women don't write about anything but household problems, you are absolutely inconsistent. You insist that a home and children is their business first, last and all the time and that they should leave all public questions to the men, and when they do what you want them to you find fault with them.

The answer to your statement that ambitious women will disgrace themselves by grabbing for position is to be found in the State of Colorado, where, in their twenty years of the ballot, only ten women have sat in Parliament. Judge Lindsey says that for many years after they acquired the franchise "They were content with the ballot, speedily engrossed in its good use and entirely disregarding of office."

Most anti-suffragists would rather be judged before a tribunal of men than of women, because they are willing to use their sex appeal to influence the decision. I believe there is a judge in this country so susceptible to this appeal that I have heard men say it was useless to have a case against a pretty woman tried before him. To me this is exceedingly revolting.

Personally, desiring only plain justice and not sex-partiality, I would be perfectly willing to submit any case of mine to a tribunal of such broadminded women as I have the pleasure of numbering among my friends.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WOMEN'S VOTE AS BAD AS MEN'S

Dear Miss Beynon:—I must thank you for your fair and just criticism of my letter and for the valuable information concerning the victories gained by the women of Colorado. I am glad to see the world getting better, by any agency, either men's or women's, or both. And we are all proud of having so able a lady editor on the Grain Growers' Guide, and "won't play" at all if she is consigned to St. Helena.

Now to my main reason for asking for space. One of the things you mention as having been accomplished by the women of Colorado is raising the age of protection for girls from fourteen to eighteen years. Now let me quote from the Tribune's account of the meeting of the Trades and Labor congress, a non-political body.

"The fault found with the senate lay in the refusal of that body to pass legislation, which had carried the House, along the lines of protection for employed girls and women, in keeping them out of the clutches of white slavers. The first attack was made in the morning session by the Rev. Dr. Shearer, of Toronto, Secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada. He told the congress about the legislation the council had succeeded in passing the lower chamber. This was, among other things, to provide for the raising of the age of consent to eighteen years, and the making of all employers criminally responsible for the seduction of a girl in their employ. This had been killed by the senate and the doctor was sharp in the criticism of that body."

Now, if women had voted on this question, it would have been thrown out just the same. And were women dotards in the senate with the men, they would show just such senile obstinacy. Perhaps the people of Colorado have not an appointed body of rotten derelicts that senilely quash the mandates of the people's representatives. Our men will not be encouraged to try to make any more reforms along these lines until they abolish the senate.

So long as we have not a government by the people, for the people, it does not look as though anybody's vote, either men's or women's, is of much account. Only, of course, whatever party happens to be "in" can fill up the vacancies in the Old Man's Home for rocks on which a succeeding ship of state may founder. Let us get at the root of things and give our men a fighting chance. Abolish the senate, give the power to the people, and then see what happens.

I am open to conviction on the suffrage movement, but I want to be convinced first; and when I am convinced, I will not be afraid to say so, and why. I read the women's pages of all the Winnipeg papers and others, and most of the correspondents to the pages, after a lot of talk and tittle-tattle and a most explicit recipe for raisin pie, add a remark saying that they want the vote, the same as though it was a new bat or a package of corn-starch. They do not say why they want it, or what they intend to do with it when they get it. The lady editors, of course, and some correspondents, are well informed and abreast of the times. But I would be more quickly convinced of the necessity of the female vote if I read in the correspondents' letters any discussion of the topics of the hour; but there is just the same old sing-song that, I understand, used to come from the quilting bees of fifty years ago. There is not much progress. Now, under these conditions, unless women interest themselves in the questions of the day, they will not be potent voters, but just pale echoes of someone whom they admire.

And then again there is enough intrigue and graft in politics without introducing the element of difference of sex. I tremble for the state of affairs when clever, ambitious and unscrupulous women (and there are many of these) get into the arena. The thoughtful, conscientious "high-brow" will have no show, any more than has the conscientious man today. Now, women, do preserve a sanctuary. Then both sexes will be engulfed, which looks badly for the welfare of the race. An ambitious man will stop at nothing; neither will an ambitious woman. Ambition, let us remember, cast Lucifer, Son of the Morning, out of Heaven, and I predict a somewhat similar fall when women get the vote. For my part, I would, if in trouble, rather be judged before a tribunal of men than of women. The women will surely, under the female regime, get it, to be poetic, "in the neck," and the Harry K. Thaws will have the fatted calf, as evidenced by the women of Coaticooke and Sherbrooke.

Women may be very condescending and play the Pitying Angel and Lady Bountiful to their inferiors, but wait until it comes to dealing with their equals or superiors in public life. How a lady who has been "snubbed" by another would scheme for her revenge! And I foresee the class that would get the "plums." We would not only have the wives and daughters of prominent men (the people's servants) shining by reflected radiance, and patronizing "the people," but self-illuminated female suns, beaming upon a toadying world. Ask a "hired man" and a "hired girl" who gets the most "bossing?"

"A nice letter," you say, "for a woman to write about her own sex." Nevertheless, I still sign myself,

Yours, for the welfare of the race,
WOLF-WILLOW.

A WOMAN WHO SUPPORTS HERSELF

Dear Editor:—It is a proof that evil laws will be bettered at least if women are given the ballot, as in the territory where she has the right of franchise,

whenever the availability of an aspirant to office is being considered, the very first question that is asked is, "How does he stand in with the ladies?" Well they know that if his character will not stand the test of the criticism of the women that the whole woman vote will be against him, regardless of political party, as good men for office are more apt to make good and just laws.

It is easily understood the cause of evils existing in our lands. Lack of legislation and enforcement of laws. Men are worse than the law allows them to be in that the law winks at and ignores oftentimes the execution of law in regard to evil conduct. Men want and make laws that allow them to be evil or they would not always be making compromises with the liquor traffic, cigarette habit and other deadly evils. Men must admit that they purposely make evil laws.

Let the interests work, of which you speak in the disfranchising of both men and women, and let us urge that the eligibility of franchise of both men and women shall rest with the capability of the citizen. One asks what are most of our Canadian elections but a huge farce? What could we expect them to be when only one-half of our people is represented?

Let the power of the other half take hold and together create a logical practical reality instead of a ridiculous sham, in which you men admit that you have been unable to remove evils. It is but just and proper to say that women are just as fit and capable to govern as men, though men, regardless of their failure, will hardly admit this fact.

Women are greatly wronged because women's advent into this world is just as important and as necessary as that of men and they enter this life with an equal inheritance, and there is nothing after birth to justify the supposition that the women do not know right from wrong, truth from fallacy, clean politics from the opposite, patriotism from self-interest or indifference, altruism from egotism, large thought for the future from an inattentive resting on the past, or a ruinous delay with the present.

It is not the law-abiding individuals and societies that are against woman suffrage, but the law-breaking elements, the liquor traffic, gambling dens, dens of vice and infamy and the white slave traffic are all dead set against woman suffrage.

We refuse to submit to man-made laws because they are made in the interest of men and are narrow and selfish in the extreme. Abraham Lincoln truly said, "No man is good enough to make laws by which another shall be governed, without his consent."

Why the agitation to have the word "obey" stricken from the marriage ceremony? Because it is unjust and illogical in more respects than one. Woman is a responsible being as much so as man. It is high time that our women be more independent and that laws be made to prevent the husband from disposing of their joint property without her consent or signature, and that she be treated as the equal of man as to responsibility and worth, a fact which appears to some to be both against the command of God and nature. Show us one command of God that says that women shall not be an equal creature of humanity. As to nature, we possess the same rights that men do. We have not purchased our freedom with a price. We were born free; born believing in the full rights to all privileges and positions accorded in common to other human beings, perfectly equal rights—human rights.

You say it is the duty of man to protect and support the weaker sex. There is the rub! A great army of men have played out on their job, and there are millions of women on the North American continent alone who are supporting themselves; a large number of those supporting their children into the bargain; owing to the desertion, indolence, drunkenness, or misfortune of their husbands, who should be the one to support the family. A correspondent says, "We have laws to punish the man who fails to support his wife."

Only a few months ago a mother, through The Guide, was asking for a

home for her little boy, 13 months old who had been deserted by her husband, saying she could keep the little girl, who was older, where she worked, 30 miles from Winnipeg, but they did not want the little boy too. This is only one case in thousands. Such being the case, would it be fair to give women the right to vote or to create the conditions under which man shall support her?

Please show us one woman in this or surrounding communities who is being supported by her husband. They are all earning their board and keep, and many times more in valuable service to their home and country, often shamefully and criminally working beyond their strength, many of them, with not a moment to call their own, rearing children, performing arduous and daily repeated labor that the homes and farms on these wide prairies demand.

Have we not a right to know something beyond the confines of home? Certainly, a perfect right to possess a knowledge of and to control that which affects our interests outside the home, as to health, prosperity, the protection from evil, and secured happiness of our families and our fellow beings.

Yes! women do impart their share of refining influences to humanity in the high standard of civilization. Dr. Stanley Hall tells us that the perpetuity of all that is divinest in human nature depends upon the equal development of true manliness and true womanliness, and Edwin M. Thornton, the psychologist, says that the refining influence or sentiment of society is a feminine characteristic, and that it reaches its highest and richest expression in feminine character, and that if women were to succeed in starving out their capacity for sentiment, every trait that makes humanity humane, every tie that binds humanity to God, would finally disappear. And as feminine talents are invaluable everywhere else in life, they will be equally useful in politics.

We are not in the least particular to be judged in this country by existing conditions in England, as our energies are, and always have been, in the interest of our homes, advancement, purity and secured welfare of our citizens.

Don't worry anything about the "coarser elements," or the loss of refinement or sex, as we will assure you that the elements will be of much finer and more excellent texture with our influence and power in government. As to sex, it is God's manufacture. It is dyed in the wool and will take care of itself. The women of Saskatchewan are equal to any emergency.

The agitation of women to enter the sphere of life that man has usurped and now holds is because of his failure to meet or reach the happy medium and the time is now opportune when she should come into her own and aid and guide in reaching the desired goal in the banishment of existing evils and reforms, and women, as well as men, need the ballot to protect them in their special interest. And let no man suppose in his arrogance he can give woman her rights. I tell you men you have no rights to give us; naturally we possess the same rights that you do and if we do not enjoy them, someone is a robber. Who is the thief? Let you make restitution with the full understanding that you are entitled to neither reward nor thanks. A just man will accord to every human being, even to his own wife, the rights which he demands for himself.

Are the women who are advocates of this reform and working for it, those who are taking the duties of home and motherhood lightly? Never. They are the most conscientious, serious, earnest-minded women the age produces, intensely interested in all matters pertaining to the home, school, church and society, not only working to their utmost strength in their own homes, but for the alleviation of sorrow, suffering and poverty in others and at the same time taking a long look towards measures for establishing society on a better, firmer basis by throwing women's view point into affairs of government.

Now I would very much like to go to St. Gregor, Saskatchewan, and many other places throughout the province and say

Continued on Page 22

Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

U.F.A. Circular No. 12

Proportional Representation

Calgary, Alberta, October 26, 1913.—
To the officers and members of.....
Union No.....

Gentlemen:—This circular is devoted by request to an attempt to explain as briefly as possible the principles involved in proportional representation. The U.F.A. has always been a strong advocate for all progressive measures and proportional representation is one of the most progressive of them all. Several articles have already appeared in The Guide, going into the matter in detail. The object of this circular is not so much to go into details of the various systems, as to give you in its simplest form an explanation of the Hare system or Single Transferable Vote. I may say that arrangements are being made at the present time for a well known lecturer to deliver an address on this subject at our next convention, and an amendment to our constitution is already on our books, which, if passed, will provide for the election of our officers on this system. It is therefore hoped that our unions will each of them discuss this circular so that their delegates to the convention will be instructed somewhat as to the subject on which they will be asked to vote at the time this amendment is submitted.

The Object

The object of proportional representation is to reproduce the opinions of the electors in both Parliament and other public bodies in their true proportions. Our present system of dividing any area in which an election is to take place, into constituencies by an arbitrary geographical line, allows a small majority of the voters within such an area to elect a so-called representative. Such a method virtually disfranchises all those who happen to vote for the candidate or candidates who fail to be elected by possibly only a few votes. It means that from 40 to 60 per cent. of the whole electorate will be disfranchised at least, and in the case of three or four candidates representing different parties, the percentage of the electorate who will not be represented in any way whatsoever is even greater.

There is also another evil that is found to a less degree, namely, that it will disfranchise those electors who vote for a candidate in the final election, not because they prefer that candidate to anyone else, but only because they dislike him less than any of the others, who have come through the primaries as officially recognized candidates. This misrepresentation of the people, for that is all that you can call it, is absolutely unnecessary and is impossible under the Hare, or Single Transferable Vote system. The object, then, of proportional representation is the representation of all classes of people on elected bodies in proportion to their strength.

How It Can Be Obtained

Practical experience in many countries has already shown that the above very desirable result can be obtained through the Hare system.

What It Means

The Hare or Single Transferable Vote system requires:

- (1) That all constituencies shall be large enough to return several members each.
- (2) That each elector in such constituencies shall have only one vote.
- (3) That this vote shall in certain contingencies be transferable, the transfer being controlled by the elector himself.

It means that every vote cast is used and not wasted, as happens to so many under the present system. This waste occurs in two ways: as has already been shown, all electors who vote for the losing candidates are virtually disfranchised and their votes wasted, having no direct representation. One will also find that on occasions a very popular man will poll many more votes than is required to elect him, thus (in a case where more than one representative is to be elected) taking votes from another

man who would have received those surplus votes had the voters known the first man already had enough to ensure election.

The Hare system provides that in such a case those surplus votes will be credited to the next popular man. All voters mark their ballots with first choice, second choice and so on till all candidates are marked. A candidate to be elected must poll his full proportion of the total vote in accordance with the number of offices vacant. Having obtained his necessary proportion or quota, as it is called, the candidate is declared elected and any surplus votes he may have are credited to the man marked second choice on the ballot. Provision is also made for the transferring of votes from men at the bottom of the list who cannot be elected to the second choice on their ballots until the number of candidates is reduced to the number of offices vacant when the candidates are declared elected, every vote having been used and the total votes for each candidate must represent the true feeling of the electors in regard to the policy or desirability of the candidates.

A Practical Example

Equally pointed examples could be found in practically any election which takes place in Canada today, even in past elections of our own U.F.A., but to save time the following example of what happened in New Jersey in 1912 may be quoted, where 12 representatives were to be elected:—

In round figures the situation was: total vote, 335,000; Democratic, 168,000; Republican, 96,000; Progressive, 71,000; percentage of Democratic vote, 50; of Republican, 29; of Progressive, 21. Voters virtually disfranchised, that is, whose ballots did not have the slightest effect upon the make-up of the delegation, Democrats, 13,000; Republicans, 82,000; Progressive, 71,000; total virtually disfranchised nearly 50 per cent. of the whole number. According to the ballots as actually marked, there should have been elected 6 Democrats, 3 Republicans and 3 Progressives; according to the rules of the present electoral system there were declared elected 11 Democrats, 1 Republican, no Progressive.

The foregoing details will enable you to gather some idea of the principle involved, also some idea of how it works out in practice. A number of questions will, however, undoubtedly occur to you, and it might be well to anticipate these as far as possible.

Question No. 1.—Probably the first that would occur to you is that the bunching together of several constituencies into one large one would permit of the bunching together of the representatives.

In answer to this, if you will consider the make-up of our present board of directors, you will find that at the present time your board of directors consists of 14 representatives and of these 6 are grouped right on the 200 mile stretch of railway between Edmonton and Calgary, the seventh is a few miles east of Red Deer, the central point on the line, and the eighth is within 30 miles of Calgary East. This is really fairly effective "bunching" and was done under the old constituency system. Of the other six directors, four of them are on a line of about the same length as the Calgary-Edmonton line in the South of the province, leaving practically the entire Eastern portion and central portion of the province without a single residential representative. No system could provide for a much more uneven distribution of the directors than the one we have already.

Question No. 2.—Would not the new system mean that the constituencies at present represented on the board might fail to be represented in the future?

That is not at all likely to happen. In any case it is supposed that what is required on the board of directors of the U.F.A. is not so much the physical embodiment of a certain geographical area as the best brains which the organization is capable of producing, irrespective of where those brains come from. While on this question it might be pointed out that if the province must be divided into constituencies the time is come when a revision of the present divisions must be made. A redistribution bill will shortly be passed by the Dominion House, in any case, which would result in the board of the U.F.A., if based on the same principle of one director for each federal constituency, becoming too clumsy, and would mean a large additional drain on the funds of the association, which we are not in a position to meet. A rough glance into the statistics available from the last convention returns goes to show that, owing to the tremendous growth of the association in the eastern half of the province, the number of votes required to elect one director was over seventy (70) while in two other constituencies

the number required to elect was less than ten. Proportional representation does not require a majority of the votes cast, but it does require that each man elected draws his proper proportion of the total votes, thus, in our own case, where seven directors are to be elected, each director would require to poll at least one-seventh of the total vote of the whole convention.

Question No. 3.—It has been asked, in reference to this, if such a system would not permit of any crank who could muster more than one-seventh of the voters to his getting a seat on the board. It certainly would, but that is only fair. The implication of those who ask this question, that the board might be full of cranks, is absurd. Clearly the number of cranks on the board will correspond to the number of crank voters at the convention, and the board would represent the actual mental capacity of the delegates quite correctly. Moreover the thing works both ways, and the unknown man who showed sufficient intelligence, education, or equipment to get the same support would receive recognition, which, under the present system he often does not.

Question No. 4.—It has been asked if such a ballot as the single transferable vote is not too hard for the ordinary voter to understand. Practical experience in all parts of the world again shows that there are fewer spoilt ballots where this system is in vogue than any other.

Question No. 5.—It has been asked if the transferring of ballots does not offer opportunities for manipulation? The rule under which the ballots are counted provides for the counting and transferring to be done in public. It could be done before the convention, if necessary, or, if deemed preferable, before a special committee appointed to superintend the counting, and special provision is made for the candidates themselves to be present, so that each one can see just exactly how the transfers are made and raise any objection he wishes.

It is hoped that these few paragraphs will help to clear the way for a thorough understanding of the subject, but if there are any points which are not clear, or which our members would like further explanation on, we should be very glad to render them any assistance possible from this office. So far as the actual method and instructions for marking the ballots are concerned, in the event of this method being adopted by the convention, special ballots, with full instructions printed thereon, will be used for the occasion, as well as a full explanation from the platform.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Gen. Sec.



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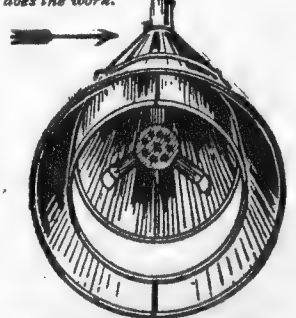
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Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan
 Grain Growers' Association

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**Address Given By F. W. Green Before
 Special Senate Committee Regarding
 the New Grain Act on
 March 20, 1912**

Mr. Chairman and Honorable Members
 of the Senate of Canada:—

I appear on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, which now numbers some fifteen thousand members, working in between five and six hundred local Associations. There are eight local officers in each of these and approximately thirty members, making in all some four thousand officers. These are holding meetings monthly or fortnightly, and in many cases weekly. They discuss questions relating to production, legislative enactments and the various conditions affecting the marketing of their grain. They realize now as never before the business of farming is no longer begun and ended on the space within the line fence of their farm, but that they are specialists exchanging their products for the labor product of almost every other class in various parts of the world. They realize that class organization all over the world, strikes, combinations, mergers, famines and floods all, more or less, affect them and become part of their business.

The annual conventions have just been held and you have here before you the general secretaries of the three great Western farmers' organizations. Some years ago, for reasons now well known, a farmer could not secure a car in which to ship his own grain. The railways would not accept shipment from him or anyone but an elevator operator. Agitation commenced. The government of the day listened to the farmers and certain provisions were inserted in the Grain Act, and a warehouse commissioner appointed with power to compel the railways to provide loading platforms and to give individual freedom of shipment. The railways were opposed to this. All kinds of stumbling blocks have been placed in the way of farmers using this privilege, resulting in a continual warfare, the farmer trying to secure his individual right and the railways and elevator people trying to keep him from so doing.

About one year ago, before a committee of the Senate, presided over by Sir Richard Cartwright, representatives from the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, elevator men and railway operators, together with representatives from our Association, appeared and matters were pretty thoroughly thrashed out. I have here a copy of the evidence submitted and out of the mouths of the railway and elevator people themselves, there is the most conclusive evidence of a gigantic monopoly based on an agreement between the railways, certain capitalists and the elevator operators. These agreements show clearly the nature and magnitude of this combination and why farmers have to fight continually year after year for cars to ship their own product to market. The combination have it in their power to create a car shortage or a money stringency at any point at will, with disastrous results to the farmer. For many years farmers have been trying to escape their exactions, both at the initial shipping point and at the terminal elevators. They have induced the Provincial Government to attempt assistance at the initial point, but much difficulty has been experienced, as the whole administration of the Grain Act is in the hands of the Dominion Government, from whom this powerful aggregation secured their charters. The Provincial Government have no authority over them or the administration of the Act. For many years our organizations have been passing resolutions, asking the Dominion Government to

secure control by purchase or lease and operate the terminal elevators. The late government did not appear to favor our plan, but sympathized with our object. They thought they could secure the result aimed at without government ownership. Their plan was outlined in Bill "Q," over which, as you are aware, the evidence referred to was taken. The intent was to prohibit anyone from operating a terminal elevator having an interest in grain passing through it. This was opposed strenuously by the railways, capitalists, elevator owners and operators for the reasons clearly shown in the agreements referred to in the evidence.

As you are aware the government went to the country with this bill pending. Their defeat at the polls and the action of the new administration regarding Bill "Q" I need not refer to. During the election, however, farmers were promised by members of the present administration that government ownership of the terminal elevators would be granted. But now, in this Bill 32, for which the farmers have been anxiously waiting, it seems everything they ask for is being sacrificed and the very thing they feared and hated is being legalized and provision made for the evasion of all the farmers' rights and the establishment of everything previously asked for by this powerful combination, namely, power to mix and evade the car distribution clauses of the act. How any body of responsible men could listen to the farmers' requests, for the government to purchase and operate the terminal elevators, to stop mixing and safeguard the integrity of the grades and then bring in a bill like this and expect farmers to believe or trust them or put any dependence in them whatsoever is the mystery of the hour. How anyone could endorse clause 123 of this bill, section 1, proposing to separate buyers of grain from operation of the terminal elevators entirely and add on sub-section A and B and section 3 and 4, nullifying absolutely section 1, and claim to be granting the farmers' request, is beyond our comprehension. It appears to the ordinary farmer as a most miserable conglomeration, meaning nothing but mix, both the Act, the farmer and the wheat. We ask for bread and we are offered a scorpion. Section 2, of clause 57 of this Act, provides for making legal that which our main request was to stop, while section 207 makes provision for taking away the farmers' individual statutory right to a car in his turn, one of the things which above all others the farmer has been steadily contending for, and which railways and elevators have been trying to take away from him ever since its enactment.

Let me point out, gentlemen, that this car distribution clause is our only arbitrator, not only as between farmers and elevator men, but between individual farmers. At many points frequently there is offered for shipment many times as much grain as can be taken care of by the railways or elevators. At such times the grain that does get out is worth from five to twenty-five cents a bushel more than the grain which has perforce to stay behind. This naturally makes contention as to who is to get the cars. And our farmers desire that so long as these blockade conditions prevail, the individual right of each for a car in his turn shall be preserved by statute and not left to the arbitrary will of any man or small group of men whatsoever. I have in my office a tremendous amount of correspondence calling upon our executive to do their utmost to prevent the passing of these new proposals. The men almost universally claim they prefer the old act to the new one proposed.

About one month ago we were here and presented our case to the Honorable

Minister of Trade and Commerce and we left thinking these obnoxious clauses would be cut out before the Bill reached the Senate. But as the Bill went to the House for the third reading, as it now stands, we concluded the government had turned a deaf ear to our representations. I wired W. E. Knowles, the member for the constituency from which I came, asking him to find out if anything further could be done to assist our cause. Mr. Knowles read that telegram in the House of Commons and the Hon. Mr. Foster is reported to have replied that he had listened to the Grain Growers' representation already. If they wished to say anything further it could be done when the bill was before the Senate. This is our excuse and apology if one is needed, for being here, to ask the Senate of Canada to save the Western farmers from falling into the hands of this most rapacious aggregation into whose hands it seems Western farmers are about to be delivered. I might further say that yesterday we again interviewed the minister. We pointed out that for thirty years some of us had been struggling with these problems, that our people were the men who produced the grain and to whom the equity in the pool belonged and whose word should receive due consideration. But we seemingly could prevail nothing.

Chairman—What do you mean by the equity in the pool?

Mr. Green—I assume, gentlemen, that you all understand the Grain Act and its provisions much better than I do and I fear to attempt explanation lest I waste your time.

Some Honorable Members—No, No.

Mr. Green—Well our view is something like this. The grading system was adopted to make possible the grouping of grain to secure greater economy of shipment in bulk. All grain of higher quality than that set in our standards as No. 1 is put into a group called No. 1. All below that down to the standard set for No. 2 goes into No. 2 group and so on down through all the grades, so that into each grade is put grain of considerable value above the quality called for by the standard set for that grade, producers being paid all the same price. The value of this composite lot or grade, you will see, should be midway between the lines of demarcation set for each grade. For instance: If into the public bin the inspector puts all grain valued at from 71 cents to 80 cents per bushel, inclusive, and calls that grade No. 3, the farmers have in that grade a pool equity of 5 cents per bushel, as the output of that bin should be 75-cent wheat, the average value of the total going into it. If the integrity of this group is maintained, say to Liverpool, the buyers there will give its value, 75 cents per bushel, cost of transportation added, but if by means the output of this bin is trimmed so that only 71-cent wheat is delivered out of it, which is equal to that called for by the Act, the farmer has lost the value of the pool, and the elevator men are able to secure this trim in price on all No. 3 grade. The price the Liverpool man would then give would be only 71 cents, when its real value going into the bin was 75 cents (5 cents of which the farmer can only receive by this value being maintained) and thus become the base price for all wheat of that group being bought in the interior. Such is the farmers' contention, and it is one strong reason for their desire of government ownership of the terminals and is why this new Act, especially the clauses referred to, is so obnoxious to them.

Chairman—Would not the sample market provide such competition as would secure to the farmer this pool equity you speak of?

A. R. Green—That is a question. The

combination previously referred to, which dominates the grain trade of Western Canada, have already the most cunningly devised set of machinery to avoid competing with each other at the initial points, and it is not likely they are asking for a sample market in order to establish any very keen order of competition between themselves. We think the first thing to make competition possible or provide a safe channel through which farmers may ship is government ownership of the terminal elevators and such conditions as will give absolute freedom of shipment at initial points. Blockade, car shortage or monopoly conditions of any kind at initial points or at the terminals make all kinds of iniquity and extravagant exactions possible. Who would want to buy grain by sample and put it into the hands of this combination for safe keeping. It is thought by our farmers to be a most outrageous lack of business acumen for the government to take possession of this pool equity belonging to the producer, put it into these so-called public bins and deliver the keys with the whole machinery and equipment over into the hands of the very men from whom the farmer, with the aid of the Provincial Government, has been trying to escape at the initial points.

Senator Pope—Why don't you go more into mixed farming in the West?

Mr. Green—That is aside from our present case, but admit its point and I might say that years ago we tried that out and failed. In no general sense can it be applied in the West as yet. As soon as we have a surplus of any product, the law of supply and demand establishes the value of the whole at world's price, less cost of transportation. I myself have been compelled to sell beef at 2½ cents per lb. on foot and the very best at that; pork at 4½ cents dressed, butter at 10 cents per lb., while vegetables could not be given away. Farmers have a painful recollection of what city people will do to them just as soon as they see a little surplus of these commodities in sight. We do not blame them. But it seems to be an economic law that is not conducive to the general adoption of a system of mixed farming. Then what condition would a farmer be in if, after having spent two years to produce grain, he undertook to make it into beef, pork, butter and poultry, and a year or two later when offering it for sale he could not secure as much for it as he could have got for the grain the year before, and when his feed was gone and the cold winter set in, railways could not take the product away, or he has to deliver it into the hands of a beef trust, whose tender mercies are no better developed than the combination in question.

There are millions of bushels of wheat today lying on the prairies awaiting shipment. Farmers having spent two years to produce it, their own labor and much that is hired, invested in it. They are being sued for debt on the one hand, branded as speculators for holding their wheat on the other, and by the East branded as criminals for growing it; advised by railway magnates and agricultural students to feed these millions to hens. What is really wanted is a few good level-headed thinking men to consider the geographical position and climatic conditions and adaptability of the country, with nerve and energy enough to put in operation a policy in line with those considerations. Then Western farmers might be given credit for a little sense. They will adopt all the mixed farming that is safe or as much as will pay with any assurance that paying conditions will continue. Mixed farming has to be considered from a much broader view point than raising a few chickens

or any mixed farming idea to relieve the present car blockade conditions.

Gentlemen, the question before us is too momentous to trifle with. We are here to appeal to your honorable body to save the farmers of the West from being delivered into the hands of this gigantic combination.

To Our Members

The above address sets forth views held and presented by your representative in Ottawa, March 20, 1912, just previous to the adoption of the present Grain Act. Of course, in many particulars extreme changes in conditions may any day produce necessity for a general modification or reconstruction of our views. Such changes as free accessibility to American markets, blockade of the port of Montreal, opening of the Hudson Bay route, double tracking and grade reductions of the C.P.R. Westward, opening the Panama route with its constant open ports, or acquisition by farmers of their own terminal facilities, and development of their own export business, establishment of large American milling plants in our prairie grain centres, any radical trading or transportation innovation, or effective control of the grain bins by the State.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association,
FRED W. GREEN, Sec'y-Treas.

Question and Answer No. 2

Question:

When in New York last week I saw in one of the Fifth Avenue shops what they called "The Visitor's Hand Bag."

It was a bag of rather small size, oblong in shape, with a single loop strap, through which the arm was inserted for carrying.

If I remember rightly it contained a tiny mirror as well as a small purse attached to a chain.

Since coming home, I find I want one for a gift. Please let me know if you have such a thing in stock.

Answer:

The bag referred to is evidently the new "Calling Bag"—one of the season's very smartest hand bags.

It comes in Black Pin Seal Leather. Inside, besides the bag pockets, it has a mirror, visiting card pockets and change purse attached by a small gilt chain. What identified it in our mind, however, was your description of the "loop" handle.

Its size when closed is $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price \$7.50.

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THE INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND

By Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart.

At a time when income tax proposals are attracting so much attention, it may interest the readers of the Outlook to know the outlines of the system now in force in the United Kingdom. I am not qualified to express my opinion on its suitability to American conditions, but I have seen a good many arguments based on a very natural misunderstanding of our income tax laws, and I should like to put the actual facts before the American public. I have converted the figures into American currency, neglecting fractions less than half a cent.

The standard rate is 6 cents on the dollar, modified by various reductions and additions.

Incomes under \$800 a year pay no tax.

Incomes between \$800 and \$3,500 receive a graduated abatement.

"Earned incomes" (as opposed to incomes derived from property) pay only 4 cents on the dollar (instead of 6 cents on the dollar), provided the man's total income is under \$10,000.

Incomes of over \$25,000 pay a supertax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar, raising their total contribution to nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. on the dollar.

The tax, therefore, varies from less than 1 per cent. on incomes just over \$800 to nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for millionaires.

The tax at the standard rate of 6 cents is collected "at the source" as far as possible; that is to say, in the case of stocks it is paid by the corporation and deducted from the dividend; in the case of real estate it is paid by the occupier and deducted by him from the rent if he is not the owner; in the case of partnerships it is paid by the firm and deducted from the profits before division; and in the case of foreign bonds it is paid by the bankers who cash the interest coupons. The result is that in most cases the tax is in the first place paid to the treasury by some third party, and not by the person on whom it ultimately falls. In the first year in which this system was adopted it about doubled the treasury's receipts from the income tax.

Any one may be required by the treasury to return a statement of his income, but in practice it is necessary only for three classes of persons: first, those suspected of having more than \$25,000 a year; secondly, those who earn a professional or commercial income not "taxed at the source;" and, thirdly, those who wish to take advantage of the various abatements. Any person who has any income already taxed, and whose total income is small enough to deserve a reduction, can obtain a refund of the appropriate sum by applying to the local tax officer and sending him a statement of his income from every source, with evidence of the amount of tax already deducted.

The incomes of a husband and his wife are treated as one income, to the great indignation of the suffragettes, but those of other members of a family are assessed separately, even though they live in one household; which often gives a substantial abatement of tax in the case of large families of children who may be beneficiaries of a trust fund. When the recent enactment of the supertax resulted in an application to Mr. Bernard Shaw for a statement of the joint incomes of himself and Mrs. Shaw, suspected of exceeding \$25,000, he made the ingenious reply that his wife refused to disclose to him the amount of her income; but on the whole the system works smoothly and well.

Insurance corporations pay tax on their ordinary dividends, but not on surplus profits divided among policy-holders, which are regarded as an increase of capital. A policy-holder is also entitled, within certain limits, to exemption from income tax on sums paid by him in premiums on a life policy.

The above outline must not be taken as a complete account of the English income tax, but it may, I hope, supply enough material for comparison with the bill now before Congress. Beyond the natural aversion of all mankind to the payment of direct taxes, and the complaint of the Opposition (whichever party may be in power) that the rate is too high for times of peace, there is no serious criticism of the income tax nor of its method of collection. The tax has been in force since 1842, and was originally a "flat rate" on all incomes over a certain minimum. The elaborate graduations now obtaining have been built up by degrees, and are satisfactory to all classes except the payers of supertax. Of the latter class most of us would say, in the language of a beggar who was told of a rich man suffering from loss of appetite, "I wish I'd only got an 'arf of 'is complaint."—The Outlook.

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The Sharples Milker means cleaner milk—a problem of serious import to the modern dairyman. It means a large saving in milk production. And it eliminates the most disagreeable part of dairying—the drudgery of hand milking.

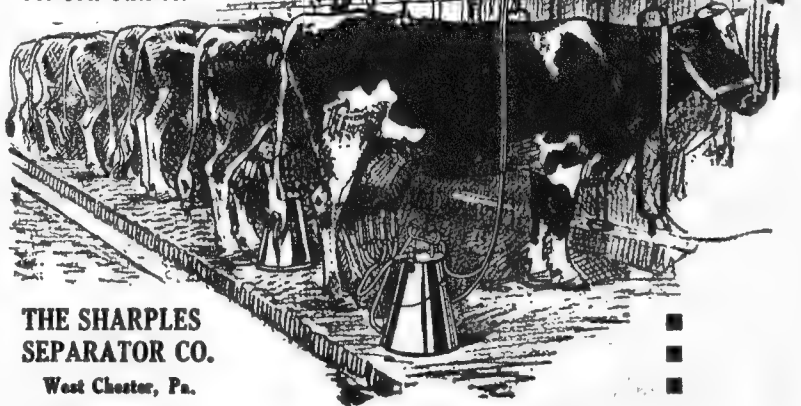
Think what it would mean to you as a dairyman to be able to save more than a third of your present payroll. Remember, too, that the Sharples Milker is on the job every day, year in and year out, saving you all kind of worry and care.

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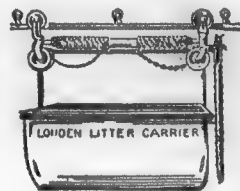
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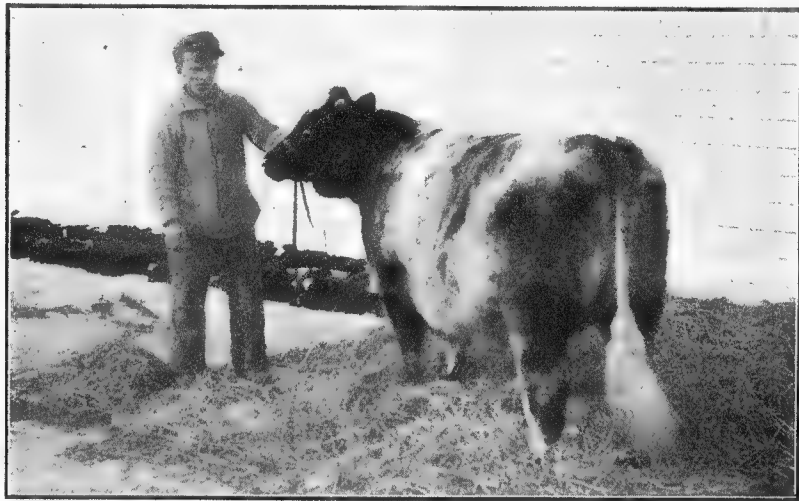
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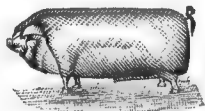


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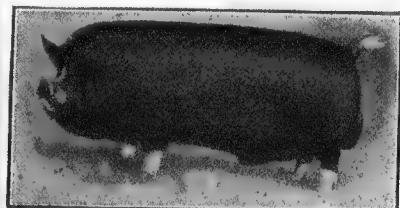
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Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

new buildings will take care of from four to five times as many students as in the old college and the facilities for instruction have also been greatly improved.

Several additions and changes have been made to the staff. The old department of biology has been divided into two sections. Professor C. H. Lee, who formerly had charge of the department of biology, has been appointed professor of bacteriology. Professor V. W. Jackson, formerly director of natural studies in New Zealand, and previously of the Ontario agricultural college, has taken charge of the other branch of the biological department, with the title of professor of botany. Principal S. C. Lee, of the Portage la Prairie collegiate, has been appointed professor of physics, while G. W. Wood, formerly agricultural lecturer in the Huntingdon academy, Quebec, takes over the assistantship in the department of animal husbandry. J. A. McGregor, an ex-student of the college, has been appointed assistant of field husbandry, and J. Thompson, a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, demonstrator in chemistry. Miss W. Rutherford, who organized the house-keeping department of the new Toronto General Hospital, takes charge of the college dining room, while Miss M. Turpin, a graduate of Macdonald College, Guelph, will supervise the girls' residence.

Saskatchewan

This year also sees an increased attendance at the Saskatchewan Agricultural College, Saskatoon, the most of last year's students are back, and quite a large number of fresh faces are seen. In some cases, where there were but two students from a district, this year there are five and six, while there are some districts that were not represented last year and from which students have already registered this year.

The agriculture course is divided into two classes, the degree course and the certificate course. The former takes four years to complete, while the latter is for three terms of five months each, with each term complete in itself. Last year the degree class numbered but two students, while this year already nine students have registered. The new students taking the degree course took the certificate course last year and came back this year prepared to matriculate into the higher course.

Alberta

The Alberta provincial schools of agriculture also opened on Oct. 29, at Olds, Vermilion and Claresholm, with over 100 boys in attendance. The schools are free and the course given by the agricultural experts extends over five months. Students attending during two sessions will be entitled to receive a diploma issued by the minister of agriculture.

These schools are a new departure in agricultural education in Canada and follow closely on the lines of similar schools in Denmark. It is anticipated that by the time that the students have completed their two year course the province will have an agricultural college which will give the extended training for the degree of bachelor of scientific agriculture.

THE CATTLE SITUATION

The United States has removed the tariff on all meat producing animals; why? Because the production of meat within her boundaries cannot keep pace with consumption. This is an invitation to Canada and Canadians to step in and fill the breach. Can Canada do it? How is the Dominion situated as regards meat products? Investigation shows that Canada not only cannot supply her own people, but imports meat products from the United States, Australia and the Argentine to the value of several million dollars annually.

Is live stock in Canada increasing? Let us look at the cattle section of the live stock industry in the three western provinces. For the year ending July 1, 1913, there was a decrease of 770,000 beef cattle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the United States in thirteen years there has been a decrease of 15,000,000 beef cattle. What does that look like? It looks like money for the mixed farmer; a steady market and sure profits for some time to come.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Wake up! you westerners and keep that calf, heifer or cow from the block. Get a strangle-hold on your breeding females and hang on. Every one that goes to the butcher now is a dead loss to the people and the province.

Over 10,000 calves slaughtered in Canada every month. A dead loss and poor business. Wake up!

The foregoing is a press bulletin issued by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina and while it deals more particularly with the beef supply a similar situation in many respects faces the man who raises dairy cattle, as it is learned on good authority that one of the big Minnesota farmers has, at the present time a couple of buyers in Manitoba picking up all the young dairy stock and shipping them across the line.

This is a serious situation. Western Canadian cities are short enough of supplies of dairy products at the present time, and with our ever increasing populations, and our decreasing dairy stock, where are we going to get off at?

Milk has been shipped into Winnipeg from the States to meet the demands of the city on several occasions this year already, and if the American stockman is going to get our young dairy cattle, and calves as well, we will soon be face to face with a milk as well as a beef famine.

Western Canada has thousands of tons of the best hay obtainable, standing stacked up all over the Western Provinces today. She is waging bitter fight every season against the vagaries of the weather-man in the growing of grain and often comes off second best, leaving thousands of bushels of frosted grain, which could be fed with the best and most profitable results to live stock; but with the present trend of events in the live stock industry, there is something more than a remote possibility that scarce as stock is at present, it will be very much scarcer in an incredibly short time.

Farmers and stockmen will do well to stop and ponder before selling off their young stock. Prices will rule high in the West for a good many years to come and the man who goes in for and raises young stock now and steadily increases his holding is the man who will come out on top in the next few years.

THE DRY FARMING CONGRESS AT TULSA

At the Dry Farming Congress and Dry Farmed Products Exposition, which opened at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on Oct. 22, and which continued to Nov. 1, the president, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, in his opening address, remarked that dry farming, now being officially recognized by all nations, as a distinctive and successful system of farming, needs no defence, as it can be now practised in any country with a retentive soil, where periodic droughts occur, whether the rainfall be 20 inches or many times 20 inches, and he urged that some new methods be adopted to insure at future sessions of a dry farming congress held in a foreign country, a more complete centralization of officials within reaching distance of each other, and at the same time a more certain method of financing the organization than that now in effect.

The state of Oregon captured the first prizes in competition with the world for the best state, provincial or national exhibit, U.S. government barred, Montana came second and Saskatchewan third. Canada evened up matters in the individual classes, however, by capturing nearly every first prize for individual entries on wheat, oats and flax, both threshed and in sheaf.

Best bushel of hard wheat—Rumely threshing machine, valued at \$1,250 was won by Paul Gerlach, Allan, Sask.

Best peck of barley, \$150 gasoline engine, was won by Nicholas Taitinger, of Claresholm, Alta.

Best bushel oats—McCormick harvester and binder valued at \$165, won by E. J. Lanigan, Elfros, Sask.

Best peck flax—\$50, won by John Plews, of Carnduff, Sask.

Best sheaf barley—\$50 disc harrow, won by A.H. Crossman, Kindersley, Sask.

Best sheaf flax—\$50 plow, won by R. C. West, Kindersley, Sask.

Best sheaf oats—\$20 cultivator, won by Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alta.

Joseph P. Nash, Clyde Park Mountain took sweepstakes on turkey red wheat, sheaf of hard wheat, and sheaf of alfalfa.

The other awards are as follows:

Threshed Grains

Hard red spring wheat, Steuch Englehart, Abernethy, Sask.; Red Fife wheat, E. A. Frederick, Maple Creek, Sask.; black oats, Alexander Wooley, Norton, Alta.; oats, other variety, Otto Schwanbeck, Dundurn, Sask.; western rye grass, W. S. Creighton, Stalwart, Sask.

Sheaf Grains

Red Fife wheat, H. R. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.; Marquis wheat, G. H. Carney, Dysart, Sask.; oats, any variety, William Simpson, Pamburn, Sask.; two-rowed barley, H. R. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.; six-rowed barley, H. R. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.; western rye grass, Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alta.; Alsike clover, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

The prize for the best collective exhibit from the Farm Women's club was won by Home Makers club, Bladworth, Sask., second prize going to Home Makers club of Arcola, Sask.

District Exhibits

Swift Current, Saskatchewan, takes first prize for district exhibits in the competition limited to the provinces named, and Maple Creek the second. The prize is a magnificent silver trophy given by Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

Among other districts competing for this prize were: Kindersley, Carnduff, North Battleford and Melfort.

The official delegates from the Dominion to the congress are: J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; T. J. Harrison, Indian Head; G. H. Hutton, Lacombe; W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge. Mr. Fairfield is chief judge of the awards at the International Exposition, where Saskatchewan won the highest honors in many classes. Three other members of the jury of awards are from the United States and the decision for Saskatchewan was unanimous in every case.

WESTERN CANADA AT THE INTERNATIONAL

A representative exhibit of Clydesdales, from the principal breeders of Saskatchewan, will go to the International Live Stock Show in Chicago, which is held during the last week of November.

The Saskatchewan Government is interested in the matter, and it was mainly through the efforts of J. C. Smith, the Live Stock commissioner for the province, that the exhibit was arranged.

Among the breeders who are sending stock for this exhibit are: Robert Sinton, Regina; W. C. Sutherland, Dunrobin Mains, Saskatoon; Saskatoon College of Agriculture; R. W. Caswell, Royal Stock Farms, Saskatoon; R. H. Taber, Condie; Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; Hugh McLean and W. H. Bryce, Arcola.

From Manitoba there go some choice animals from the well known Glencar-nock herd of Aberdeen Angus, owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon.

There is no doubt but that the exhibits sent to Chicago will worthily sustain the reputations of their respective provinces.

MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA

The Guide is in receipt of Bulletin No. 72 under the above title, by J. H. Grisdale, director of Dominion Experimental Farms, and published under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Bulletin deals with the ever-increasing importance of the dairying industry in Canada, and the constant demand for information on the farmers' side of the question, has made necessary the publication of such a bulletin as the one just published.

The Bulletin, or rather series of bulletins under one heading, also deals with crop rotations, dairy barns, breeding dairy cattle and feeding, care and management of milch cows, and discusses questions of prime importance to the dairyman.

The experiences of many Canadian farmers on the question of rations and feeding methods are given, as well as notes on the results of 20 years' experience with dairy cattle at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The publication is also well illustrated with diagrams and pictures of stock, and a copy should be in the hands of every farmer and dairyman in the country. He will find in it much useful and instructive material, and a postcard addressed to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will bring a copy to anyone who desires same.

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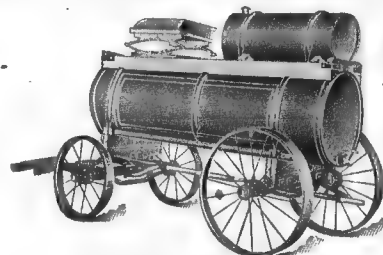


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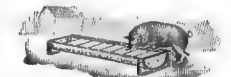


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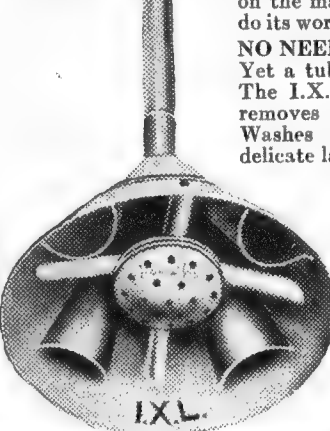
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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Every Man His Own Merchant

Continued from Page 9

"The competitive retailer has been compelled to reorganize his price system to provide for this tendency; and, so far as I know, the co-operative store is the only one that has not fallen into step with this tendency and is in a position to give to the prudent and thrifty the fruits of their thrift. If the co-operative store never did any more than this it would amply justify its existence and earn its right to live."

Delivery Arrangements

To customers living within a radius of three miles, the Tamarack Co-operative Association makes a daily delivery; to those living more than three miles and less than eight from the store, goods are delivered three times a week; those living outside this zone get a delivery three times a month.

As the store has a very respectable number of customers living as far as fourteen miles distant from it, with competitive stores in their immediate neighborhood, it would appear that the advantages of co-operative trading must be something more than theoretical. Most of these more remote customers have been educated to buy the bulk of their goods once a month and to order in as large quantities as possible every time they purchase. This practice not only effects a great reduction in the expense of delivering the goods, but it also reduces the time involved in taking the order.

Peace has never been the portion of any manager of this co-operative enterprise. Always the man at the helm of the Tamarack store has had to fight the forces of competition without and the elements of ambition and unenlightened selfishness within. According to those who have had the welfare of this venture most at heart, there is nothing that will bring warring competitive merchants together half so quickly as the presence of a co-operative concern that is genuinely co-operative. Almost at the outset of this enterprise the other merchants of Calumet evidently reached a common understanding.

"It seems," says Manager Roberts, "that they shrewdly decided that this campaign could be more effectively prosecuted if the burden of it were divided among all concerned and if it were conducted by a central board of strategy. One week a certain store-keeper would advertise a reckless cut in the price of sugar, another in the price of hams, and still another in the price of some article of seasonable clothing.

"Though our association had planned not to advertise, this move forced us to depart from this policy somewhat and put a little money into printer's ink. But the best fighting we did along this line, and that which really saved the day, was personal work with every stockholder, carefully explaining that this price cutting was only a scheme on the part of the competitive stores to put the co-operative association out of business by drawing away its customers; and that as soon as this was accomplished the old scale of prices would be promptly restored.

"Then, too, we had to explain again to our shareholders that, no matter how much cheaper the other stores might sell a single article, it was good business for them to trade at their own store, because at the end of the year they would get the profit on their own purchases over and above the actual cost or operating the business. When it came to this point it was easy to show most of our shareholders just where and how we were operating at a less expense than our competitors.

"Of course some of our less intelligent shareholders fell to the allurements of the competitive enemy, but their places were taken by fresh recruits who were able to understand the logic of the situation. It was a constant and running fight all the time; but there was hardly a time in the history of the enterprise when we were not gaining at least a little ground. Undoubtedly we owe very much to the shrewd and practical counsel of those mine executives who had associated themselves with the cause of co-operation. These men may have been very

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poor theorists, but they were certainly practical fighters."

Internal Dissensions

"However, the very presence of these men of means, authority and business experience on our board of directors was the cause of serious trouble for us. No body of workmen so large as our membership was ever brought together without having in it a certain number of men eager to suspect the motives and methods of the management. This contingent of our shareholders began to kick against what it considered as the domination of the bosses and to hint that they were not giving so much of their time and attention to the affairs of the association merely for their health or because they had any affection for the workmen."

"It was also hinted there was a lot more profit in the retail business than the reports of the association showed, and that somebody was getting away with the goods."

"At that period I was not the manager of the association, but I knew that every cent was honestly accounted for by the earnest and upright man who held that position. Eventually a number of the discontented drew out, and one morning we woke up to find we had additional competition in the form of another co-operative association. As this is a phase of experience that almost every well-organized and successful co-operative society has to meet, it is worth consideration. This new organization lasted but little over a year."

"In the course of its brief existence, however, its managers and shareholders discovered several facts that were decidedly surprising to them, though they are matters of common knowledge to all experienced retailers, whether competitive or co-operative. First, they found that the retail business is run on a much narrower line of profit than they supposed; next, they discovered that a larger cash capital is required to start and maintain a retail business than they had any notion of; next, their short experience brought them face to face with the fact that in conducting a credit business it is one thing to earn a net profit and quite another thing to have the money in hand at the end of the business year to disburse that profit to shareholders in the form of a cash dividend. But they felt they must make a showing by paying a dividend; and so they borrowed the money with which to pay it and allowed their bills with the wholesalers and jobbers to remain unpaid."

"Of course they could not fool the jobbing houses, and the result was the speedy wiping out of this element of our competition. Instead of giving the principle of co-operation a black eye in our community this experience undoubtedly helped to clear the atmosphere and to give a greater degree of confidence in the ability and honesty of the management of our association. After that there was very little talk about the suspicious presence of the bosses on our board of directors."

"In the earlier history of our association competitive merchants of our community neglected no opportunity to do all the underground work among our members they could; but in the course of years the edge of competitive resentment has been considerably dulled."

LANGLEY OPPOSES SAMPLE MARKET

Believes it Would Result in Heavy Loss to Saskatchewan Farmers

Regina, Sask.—Hon. George Langley, minister of municipal affairs for Saskatchewan, in a characteristic interview declared his conviction that the establishment of a sample market for grain in Winnipeg would result in great loss to the farmers of Saskatchewan. This statement from the minister makes it certain that the report of the royal commission, which is now being prepared by the secretary, A. F. Mantle, will be unanimous against the sample market, all the other members of the royal commission having previously expressed their opinions on this important subject. Mr. Langley said that he was supported in his contention by an overwhelming majority of the intelligent grain growers of the province. He stated that the loss to the farmers of Saskatchewan from the establishment of a sample mar-

ket in Winnipeg would amount to millions of dollars.

No Effective Competition

In discussing the question Mr. Langley said: "E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, an eloquent advocate of sample market, has said that British millers would be represented on such a market in Winnipeg and that there would be effective competition in the purchase of wheat. In reply to this I would say that when I was in Great Britain last summer investigating this question I asked the Vernon people and the Rankes, leading millers of England, and other large millers, whether their representatives would come to Winnipeg to select types within the grade. I was never taken seriously in this matter. The British millers always believed that I was jesting; 'Your Canadian wheat is itself a type,' they said. I may also say that I would not expect to see a single Canadian miller on a Winnipeg sample market competing for wheat. These dealers are all able to select their grain through their country elevators. The only active buyers will be the men who are interested in mixing wheat and when the unlimited blending of grain is introduced, what is known as the high line of our wheat will be destroyed in all the higher grades. The top will disappear and the general character of our product on the foreign market will be changed. The farmer will suffer and will not be aware of it. In one case out of ten a producer will get a cent a bushel more on the sample market as a premium for good grain within the grade, but as a result of mixing he will lose this cent and also another cent a bushel while the remaining nine farmers will lose two cents a bushel. The only way in which the country could ascertain how much the farmer was losing would be to send certain large quantities of graded wheat to the Old Country in its natural state without mixing. It would then become apparent how much loss was entailed through the process of mixing."

FARMERS' WIVES AND RURAL PROBLEMS

Not the least interesting news of last week came from Washington, but it relates not to currency reform, the Mexican situation, or to any of the several subjects that are now providing from the capital what the newspapers consider "good copy." Secretary of Agriculture Houston, according to despatches, has written to fifty thousand farmers' wives the country over requesting their co-operation with the Department, and inclosing stamped envelopes in which the women are asked to submit whatever suggestions they care to make regarding the needs of the communities in which they live. The women may give their individual opinions or they may discuss the matter in their social organizations or church societies, submitting a symposium in reply. Any information relating to the problems of rural life which the correspondents think should be known to the Department will be gladly received at Washington. It has been requested that all replies be made before November 15, a date that leaves the women ample time for cogitation after the rush of harvesting has subsided. Secretary Houston's letter goes to about a score of the principal farms in each of the country's twenty-eight hundred counties, and it is believed that the replies will bear the impress of the views of half a million farm women. The Secretary determined upon this procedure, it is said, after receiving a letter from a man who thoroughly understands the needs of the portion of the population engaged in tilling the soil, in which the writer said: "The farm woman has been the most neglected factor in the rural problem, and she has been especially neglected by the National Department of Agriculture." So far as we know, this is the first time that a Secretary of Agriculture, in mapping out his course, has ever taken into the counsel of the government the farmer's wife as a human being rather than as an adjunct to the farm—and an adjunct very much in the background at that—and we are glad to record our approval of Secretary Houston's innovation. If the farm women respond as freely as we believe they will, the Department of Agriculture will have in its possession a mass of information that should enable the Secretary to act more directly towards the needs of the people. —New York Outlook.

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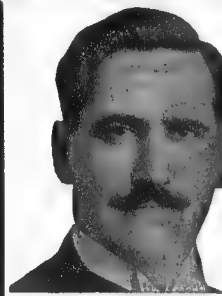
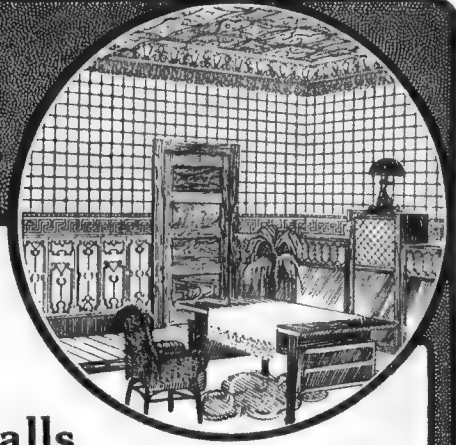
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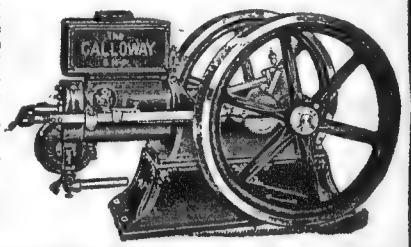
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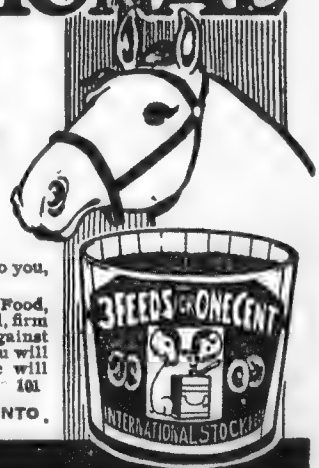
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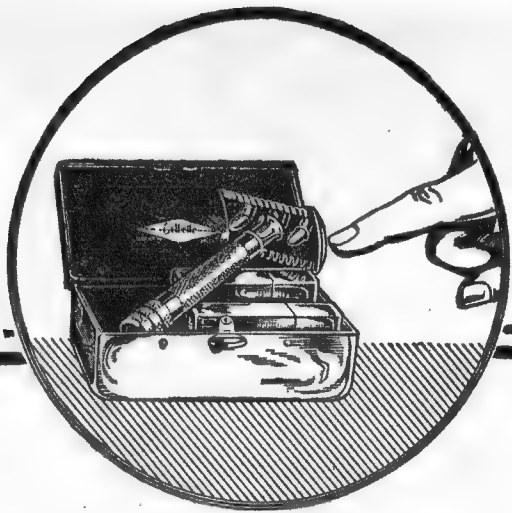
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Looks like just a casual, unimportant bend in the holder, eh?

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593



Grain Growers Illustrated Lantern Lecture

During the winter, commencing on the 29th of October, two prominent members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will tour Manitoba, giving lectures at various points, illustrated by colored lantern views. These lectures will be intensely interesting to every Western farmer who believes in freedom and the square deal, and will be descriptive of the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' association and The Guide. These lectures will also show that the many improvements which the men on the land now enjoy were secured and brought about by the farmers themselves, through their organizations, and that further improvements and reforms, which are very much needed, will be secured in the same way.

At considerable expense the men have

MEETINGS YET TO BE HELD

Holland	Nov. 6
Cypress River	Nov. 7
Glenboro	Nov. 8
Stockton	Nov. 10
Nesbitt	Nov. 11 and 12
Carroll	Nov. 13
Souris	Nov. 17
Hartney	Nov. 18 and 19
Lauder	Nov. 20
Napinka	Nov. 21
Melita	Nov. 22
Medora	Nov. 23
Deloraine	Nov. 26 and 27
Whitewater	Nov. 28
Boissevain	Nov. 29-Dec. 1

been equipped with the finest lantern obtainable for this work, also a large number of slides which will be well worth seeing. Here are some of the more important of these:

Two dozen colored cartoons, giving a political history of the times, from an independent standpoint.

Views of the co-operative movement in the Old Country, showing how the people in England and Scotland are reducing the cost of living by co-operation and dispensing with the middleman.

Photographs of the terminal elevator at Fort William, operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company; the timber limit belonging to the Company in British Columbia; the home of the Grain Growers' Guide, and many others too numerous to mention.

Ninga	Dec. 2
Killarney	Dec. 3 and 4
Holmfild	Dec. 5
Cartwright	Dec. 6
Mather	Dec. 8
Clearwater	Dec. 9
Crystal City	Dec. 10
Pilot Mound	Dec. 11
Snowflake	Dec. 12
Manitou	Dec. 13 and 15
Darlingford	Dec. 16
Thornhill	Dec. 17
Morden	Dec. 18
Plum Coulee	Dec. 19
Morris	Dec. 20

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

SIR MELVIN JONES' INTERVIEW

Sir Lyman Melvin Jones has made a tour of the prairie provinces in his private car, and like many other magnates who tour the prairie provinces in private and observation cars, has given an interview to the press.

Like the man of affairs that he is, Sir Lyman Jones was not content to give the usual stereotyped interview as to the "Magnificence of the Crop," "Unbounded Prosperity," "Bright Financial Outlook" in the prairie provinces; other things came within the scope of his observation. The growth of co-operation in Saskatchewan arrested his attention. "He averred that he knew of no country in the world where co-operation in the purchasing of farm necessities had ever proved successful." He hoped the introduction of the principle of "co-operation in agricultural credit and purchasing" in Saskatchewan would prove successful, but declared that, in his opinion, any experiment of this character would "prove disastrous." He had more faith in "individualism" as applied to agricultural progress in the West than a system of finance that involved "collective responsibility."

Nothing surprising about that; every representative of "Big Business" has great faith in co-operation and combination in "Big Business," but has an outstanding preference for "individualism" among farmers and laborers. They find it much more to their advantage to trade with the "individual" than with "co-operative groups" among farmers, and "trade unions" among wage earners.

It is when Sir Lyman deals with custom duties, however, that he becomes most illuminating. He attributed the widespread demand in the West for the removal of the duty on agricultural implements to the "trucking of newspapers" with public sentiment and "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." The real burden, if there is any, says Sir Lyman, is due to the high tariff on other articles, and the real burden borne by the farmers is the burden of these other duties, meaning the duties on his harness, clothing, etc.

I agree with Sir Lyman that his harness costs the farmer more than his plough, and that he pays 50 per cent. more duty on his harness than on his plough. Further, the duty on boots and shoes is more of a burden to a man on a homestead with a family of 5 or 6 growing children than the duties on agricultural implements. I do not think there is among the thinking farmers any more persistent demand for the removal of the duty from agricultural implements than from the commodities farmers need for food, clothing, and shelter, though the action of the United States in putting agricultural implements on the free list accentuates the demand for free implements at the present.

The farmers alone bear the burden of the tax on agricultural implements and they cannot shift the burden on to anyone else. The tax on food, clothing and shelter is borne by all classes, some of whom can pass the burden on to shoulders other than their own. On that account the agricultural implement tax is seized on by newspapers and politicians who want to tickle the farmers' ear, and by those who are beneficiaries of the custom duties on other commodities, so as to divert attention from the protection they themselves enjoy.

The Senator gives some interesting information as to the duty on raw material used by manufacturers of agricultural implements. He asserts that they pay duty on 80 per cent. of their raw material, and that the duty on their raw material is higher than on their finished product. The raw material of the implement manufacturers is almost altogether comprised of paints, oils, coal, wood, iron, steel and other products, all of which are the natural products of Canada. What is the sense of giving bonuses and protection to manufacturers of iron, steel, wood, etc., when the manufacturers who use their products as raw material find it necessary to import their

requirements of these goods and pay duty as well as extra freight? Why cannot we exercise business sense and conserve our natural resources so long as our neighbors are willing to supply our manufacturers with those commodities cheaper than we can ourselves?

Notwithstanding the claim of Sir Lyman, the duty on raw material is small compared to that collected on the finished article. It is generally known that the actual cost of an 8 ft. binder, f.o.b. factory, is less than \$50, approximately one-third representing labor, leaving two-thirds, or about \$34, for raw material. Duty is collected on an appraisal of \$110 on the finished binder, as against duty on \$34 worth of raw material. Apparently Sir Lyman forgot the very important fact that the agricultural implement manufacturers get a drawback of 99 per cent. of duty paid on raw material. The report of the auditor-general for 1911 shows that this drawback amounted to \$232,375.37 for the year ending March 31, 1911, of which the Massey-Harris Co. received the handsome sum of \$181,431.44.

The interview ended with the usual "joker" of "Big Business." Sir Lyman said that the total removal of the duty on these raw materials and of the duty on implements as well would compel the Massey-Harris Co. to remove their factory to the States. Note the removal of duty from their raw material would compel the Massey-Harris Co. to move to the States. "If you won't play in my yard, I won't play at all," is the cry of the pouting school-boy and of Canada's "Big Interests."

When will the people of Canada have sand enough to call their bluff?

R. McKENZIE.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.

LANTERN LECTURE TOUR NOTES Starbuck Enthusiastic

The members of the Starbuck Grain Growers' Association held a very successful social evening on Wednesday, October 29. About 150 farmers with their wives and children attended the meeting and great interest was taken in the proceedings. Mr. Houston made an ideal chairman and was ably assisted by Mr. Ross and Secretary Hartley.

One of the most enjoyable features was a stirring speech by R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains. Mr. Avison spoke forcibly and ably upon the need of organization on the part of the farmers, and explained in a lucid manner the many injustices of the protective tariff. He also outlined the tremendous influence the triple alliance wielded over the government of this country, and stated that if the farmers wished to obtain a square deal they would have to come forward and support the Association and The Guide. As a straight from the shoulder lecturer, Mr. Avison certainly made a hit. W. B. Meneer, of St. Louis, followed in happy vein and had the audience convulsed with laughter. His "Walnut" story was very much appreciated. J. L. Middleton, circulation manager of The Guide, also said a few words. Unfortunately an accident to the lantern prevented the many interesting views and cartoons being shown, but an opportunity will be given the members of Starbuck local to see these interesting pictures about the end of December. Miss Ethel Ross ably presided at the piano.

Great Lantern Show at Fannystelle

Farmers and citizens numbering about 100 listened to a great discourse on the evils of monopoly, and the rise to influence of the Grain Growers' Association, in the local hall on Thursday evening, October 30. T. H. Halford, of Culross, acted as chairman and introduced the lecturers. The audience thoroughly appreciated the many fine illustrations thrown on the screen and round upon round of applause greeted the many striking and unique cartoons shown. Messrs. Avison and Meneer, the lecturers, again demonstrated that they had the many subjects under discussion at their finger ends. Prominent grain growers in the audience were Messrs. McCloud, Carter and Hollmayer, all of Fannystelle.

GREAT SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE

HIGH CLASS GRADE HOLSTEINS

220
Breeding Cows
2 to 5 years old

105
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8 months old



Holstein Grades on Moose Creek Farm

7 Head
Good Grade
Shorthorn
Cows

ALSO

100 head Superior Shorthorn and Hereford Grade Heifers and Steers;
20 Pure Bred and 150 Good Grade Yorkshire Brood Sows; Several
High Class Teams of Grade Percherons, age 3 to 5 years

AT THE

Moose Creek Farm, Carlyle, Sask.

Corner of Section 17, 7, 2, four miles South of Carlyle School, on

Wednesday and Thursday, 12th and 13th November, 1913

A number of the dairy cows have already freshened, while the balance are all due to freshen before January, 1914, and have been tuberculin tested by a certified V.S., while the whole offering of the various breeds are a very superior lot, and are in good condition.

Don't miss this opportunity to secure some good stock. Largest sale of its kind ever held in the West.

The sale will be held in the large barns of the Moose Creek Farms, on the corner of Sect. 17, 7, 2, beside the new steel bridge, and four miles south of Carlyle School. Trains from the East



Hogs on Moose Creek Farm

arrive daily over the C.P.R. Souris-Regina branch, at 7.6 p.m., and from the West at 12.28 p.m. Over the C.N.R. Maryfield branch, from the East, there is a tri-weekly service: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, arriving Carlyle 2.53 p.m.; and from the West: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, at 12.10 p.m.

Good hotel accommodation in Carlyle. Sale held under cover, rain or shine, and starts promptly at 10 a.m. each day. Animals will be kept free of charge for 24 hours after close of sale and they will also be loaded free of charge on cars at Carlyle Station. Lunch served Free.

TERMS - CASH

For further particulars apply to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., or to

The Moose Creek Farming Company, Carlyle, Sask.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, Manager

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8 x 10..	65	75	75	85
10 x 12..	75	1.00	90	1.10
11 x 14..	1.00	1.25	1.15	1.40
16 x 20..	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.75
20 x 24..	3.25	4.00	3.50	4.00

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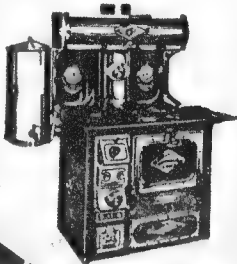
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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

LET US HEAR OF YOUR SUCCESS

When the world is all at sixes and sevens with us we are apt to feel that we must express our feelings in the form of a letter and accordingly we sit down and pour out our souls until we quite empty them of sorrow and bitterness. Far be it from me to find fault with this proceeding, for I believe that such a safety valve is often the means of restoring domestic felicity.

But on the other hand, when we are happy and successful we are apt to be as silent as the tomb concerning the good things life has brought us. That is the pity of it. The world at large can learn as much from success as from failure.

So if those of you who have come out in the early days and passed through your share of hardships, and come at last to the smooth waters of prosperity, would tell us the story of it I am sure that all of our readers would find encouragement and inspiration in the reading.

Please don't think that it is my intention to discourage letters from the down-hearted and the depressed. Such is not my intention and I should be sorry to think that there was anyone in trouble who did not feel free to come to this corner for sympathy. But we want the happy ones to come too.

So come along all of you who have good news to bring and cheer us up with the account of your achievements.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

READING FOR BOYS

Dear Miss Beynon:—It has been a pleasure to me for some time now to read the Sunshine page. I like reading the different ideas of different women. We find so many who have the same ideas as ourselves and I often feel as if I would like to write to some of them.

I think it is right for women to write their troubles, as my husband says, "It is half a woman's trouble gone when she tells it to someone." I am thankful to say I don't need to tell mine to anyone else but him. But I am on very intimate terms with some who are not nearly so fortunate, and I sincerely hope the time is near when women who are used as slaves or servants will have a say in the matter themselves. I am glad to see so many clubs and different things taken up by the women now. It shows they are waking up to what is coming to them.

Could you advise me as to what reading I could get for boys to read. There is a family of seven boys, all young, but the three oldest can read now, and the mother's a broken down disheartened woman and the father doesn't pay any attention to such things. So I would like to know what would be good reading for boys who will soon be leaving home to start in life's battles for themselves. If you could give me the names of some books or literature of some kind and where to get it I would be so thankful.

INA.

As it happens I had occasion last winter to consult the lady in charge of the juvenile section of the Carnegie library concerning the books young people like best and so I am giving below a brief list of boy favorites suggested by her. If the mothers who read this department would care for it I will give at an early date a much fuller list of books for both boys and girls. Any of these can be bought at any book store.

Oliver Optic—
Haste and Waste.
Hope and Have.
Grant Among the Indians.
Mark Twain—
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.
Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
Tom Sawyer Abroad.
Henty—
Berick the Briton.
The Bravest of the Brave.
By England's Aid.
The Dragon and the Raven.
Ballantyne—
Coral Island.
Dog Crusoe.
Martin Rattler.

F. M. B.

WOULD LIKE BOY TO DRIVE THE CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

Dear Miss Beynon:—I often see so many useful recipes in The Guide and I thought I would write for the books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children"

and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

I do not know of anything just now that I could give to help anyone. I often wish we could hear from some one who has a boy about twelve who would be capable of handling a horse and would like to go to school and could drive the children to school, as it is three miles for them to walk.

MRS. WALTER LONG.

Heron, Sask.

PASSING BOOKLET ALONG

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just a few minutes to spare so will be short. I read The Guide and think your work just fine. I have two children, a boy six and a girl five. They are starting to ask questions and I am at a loss how to answer them sometimes. I would like you to send me two books of "How to Teach the Truth to Children." I have a sister I would like to send one to. Wishing you every success. I will sign myself

"BELLE."

MOCK MINCE MEAT

1 peck green tomatoes, chop very fine, drain through colander over night. In the morning throw away the juice and add an equal amount of water. Add 5 lbs. sugar, 2 lbs. raisins, 2 nutmegs, 2 tablespoons salt. Boil altogether until nearly done then add 1½ cups vinegar and boil till thick as desired, then seal.

Bean Pickles

Cut 1 peck of tender beans in small pieces and boil half an hour in salted water, then drain. Heat 3 pints of vinegar, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 1 cup butter. Mix together 1 cup mustard, 1 coffee cup of flour, 2 tablespoons tumeric, 2 tablespoons celery seed, 1 teaspoon salt. Add the mixture to the heated vinegar and boil a few minutes. Put in beans and boil again, then seal in cans.

This is a splendid salad dressing and may be used on cabbage, cauliflower or almost any pickles.

MRS. WARBECK.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



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7730—Misses' Accordion Plaited Waist, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Round or High Neck, Elbow or Long Sleeves, to be made Over Fitted Lining.
7711—Four-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With High or Natural Waist Line.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.



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To prove to you that this is so, we will, upon receipt of the coupon filled in by you, send—ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE—our latest Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of fine English suitings, a letter explaining our system of doing business, and a self-measurement chart so simple that you can't go wrong in using it.

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Grain Growers' Guide. Coupon No. 2

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ANNOUNCING THE PRIZE WINNERS

It would require a bouquet of languages to express my pleasure at the excellence of the stories submitted for the last contest. I think the stories sent to The Guide have always been above the average, but these new ones were so much better than any we ever had before that I confess I was afraid they could not be original.

So I took the prize winning stories to several well-read people and asked them to read them and tell me if they had seen them in print before, and as none of them had we decided that they should have the prize and a very great deal of credit for doing such excellent work.

"Ruth's Harvest," by Talje Dekema, of Vanguard, Sask., is a perfect little gem. She makes one feel the sleepy atmosphere of the harvest time in quite a remarkable way.

Not less beautiful in quite a different way is Marjorie Auld's pretty little story, "And Then the Moon Laughed." A better title would have been "Then the Moon Laughed," but both the title and story are very clever and original.

I am glad I have never made a practice of giving first, second and third prizes, because I would not like to have been obliged to decide where to put Anna Twardochleb's story of "The Two Old Shoes." In originality of thought and quaintness of expression it is equally as remarkable as the first two mentioned.

So three equal prizes will be awarded to these three girls and I would like them to write me a letter, if they will, and tell me more about themselves, how long they have been going to school, what books they read, what they mean to do when they grow up and anything else they care to mention. This letter is not to be for publication, but just between ourselves. I will not send out the prize books until I have had time to hear from the girls, so that I may be sure to send them something that will give them a great deal of pleasure.

But these were not the only clever stories. As I said before, I have never had so many good ones sent to me for any contest, and honorable mention is especially due to the following:

Lily Pinder, Lashburn, Sask.

James McMahon, Imperial, Sask.

Gordon Stewart, Rutherford, Man.

Miriam Morris, Danbury, Sask.

Van Henderson, Zenith P.O., Alta.

Elsie Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.

Mildred Wright, Lewvan, Sask.

Wallace Showman, Leopoldville, Alta.

Mary Tymac Freeman, Gwynne, Alta.

Lizzie Blatchford, Bradwardine, Man.

Sarah Helgason, Swan River, Man.

There were several more which were equally as good or better than these, but the writers forgot to give their age or else to get the certificate of parent or teacher, so they could not be counted in the contest.

DIXIE PATTON.

RUTH'S HARVEST

(A Prize Story)

Ruth was an invalid and as she lay in her hammock looking up at the blue sky and thinking of the harvest she heard a soft voice close beside her saying: "Little girl, would you like to see me dress the world in its last gay color of the year?" It was the Harvest who spoke. Ruth said she would and so the Harvest picked her up in her arms and away they went.

First she went to the grain and when she touched it with her wand it turned to a deep golden color. She then went to the trees and spoke softly to the leaves and told them of the many kindnesses they had done. The leaves were red, brown, yellow and orange as they began to softly flutter to the ground. The sound of the farmer's binder as he cut his grain filled the air with a feeling of plenty. The cricket's song was very sleepy and the quail was very sad. The birds were flying south and the Harvest was very busy putting the flowers to sleep and scattering the seeds on the soft earth where the sun would find them in the spring. The little brooks were sleepy. The nuts and the fruit were falling from the trees and the squirrels were busy putting up their winter stores when the Harvest said good-bye to Ruth.

TALJE DYKEMA,

Vanguard, Sask.

Age 13.

A FAIRY ELOPEMENT

It was sunset in fairyland a great many years ago and at the time it had been very hot. So just as the sun was sinking out of sight a big pile of clouds were seen on the horizon, made purple by the setting sun.

"Oh dear," sighed a little fairy, "there is going to be a storm and I am so far away from the fairy castle. I wish I had not gone so far, but it was so tempting just to go a little further in the pretty green woods, which were dotted all over with flowers."

The little fairy spread her wings and flew on a little more. She was a very young and pretty fairy, with deep blue eyes and silky golden hair descending as far as her slender waist.

On she went for she knew when the rain fell that it would wet her wings and she would not be able to use them any longer. Presently a few large drops of rain fell and then a few more not quite so large as the first, but in greater number.

The little fairy shivered and looked up at the sky now covered by clouds, and as she looked a great shower of rain drops fell, wetting the little fairy's wings terribly, who turned and walked a little deeper into the wood to shield herself.

"Little fairy, little fairy," called a voice, which startled the little fairy, for she was leaning against a tree and was just dozing. "Yes," answered the little fairy. "Here I am, and oh, do take me home, I am so cold and tired!"

A fairy carriage drawn by swallows drew up close beside her and out rumped a fairy prince.

"I am sorry," he said, bowing courteously, "but I don't know where your home is and mine is not far away. May I have

the pleasure of escorting you there and I will see that you have every comfort and luxury."

The little fairy was too tired to care much, so she said, "Thank you, good prince, for I am sure that is what you are, you have come in my hour of need."

Then the prince helped her into his carriage and drove off. After a while the carriage stopped and the fairy prince helped the little fairy out and led her into his beautiful castle.

When the little fairy closed her eyes that night she felt very tired and comfortable. In the morning the prince took the little fairy round his gardens and asked her to marry him. "Well I don't know," said the little fairy. "You have been very kind, but it is against the rules for fairies to marry. 'Oh well,' said the prince, 'you and I can go away to the Oriental Islands and live there where other fairies never come.'"

"I will ask the queen," said the little fairy. So the prince took the little fairy



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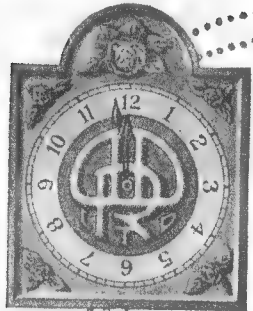
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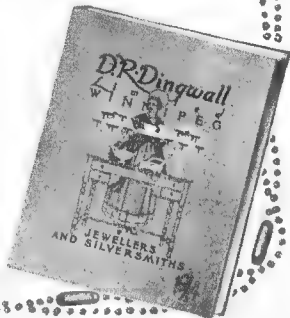
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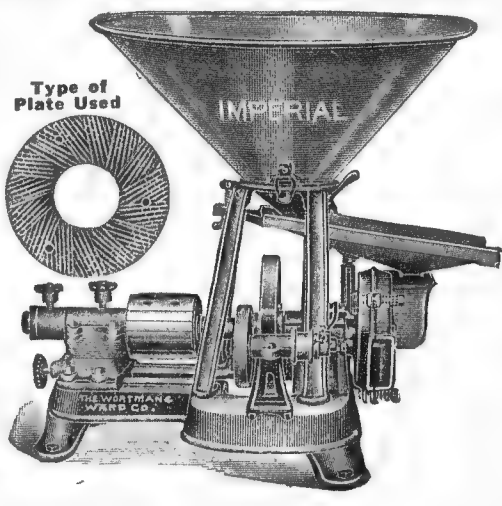
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This is a sane, fair-minded account of the whole suffrage movement, written by Mrs. Fawcett, leader of the non-militant branch of the English Suffragists. In favor of or opposed to suffrage for women you cannot afford in this day and generation not to have the facts set down here at your fingers' ends. Neatly bound and well printed, "Woman's Suffrage" is sold by the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide for 25c.



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41-276	EXTRA BURRS, 6-inch, \$1.25; 7-inch, \$1.40; 8-inch, \$1.50; 10-inch, \$2.00; 12-inch, \$2.50.			Takes Second Class Freight Rate

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WINNIPEG CANADA

home and stayed to await the answer. But the fairy queen gave a very decided "No."

But one morning a lady-in-waiting brought the news that the two had eloped, and so they had and were never seen again. They are still alive and very happy.

LILY PINDER,
Lashburn, Sask. Age 13.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

a word from the standpoint of the reform work of Jesus Christ; as nothing in the work of the world's emancipation has a pre-eminence over the recognition of women and their rights. He always showed himself to be their friend and our hearts glow with the thought that Christ never condemned a woman. But inasmuch as my husband is supporting me and being the only woman in this household, it would seem hardly fair to leave the family with the hired man, unprovided with three warm meals a day, during my absence mopping, sweeping, weekly washing and ironing, the tri-weekly churning, garden tending, and the few hundred chickens and turkeys being raised demanding their share of care, the gathering daily of the eggs of the 100 hens raised last year, the preparation of the weekly Bible school lesson and other tasks, demanding time and energy. No, it would never do to leave this man for a single day, dropping this work, when he is supporting me and go out of my sphere to say a word on equal suffrage of women, against God's command, notwithstanding the fact that where there is a gift there is a prophecy pointing to its use and a silent command of God to use it.

Now, my sisters, let us agitate, educate, consolidate, legislate, petition, vote.

E. B. CARROLL.

Drinkwater, June 30, 1913.

HILLVIEW WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

The last meeting of the above was held in Hillview school, on Saturday, October 18, Mrs. R. J. McFarlane presiding. After usual business, Miss Elder presented report of library committee, which was adopted. She also, on behalf of the Sunday school executive, asked the co-operation of the auxiliary in arranging for a Christmas treat.

A letter was read from our provincial member offering to present any suffrage petitions sent to him, at Regina, before November 6. Several members took forms, but as petitions had already been sent F. W. Green, it was not expected they would obtain many signatures.

It was resolved: "That president's resignation, sent in on account of illness in family, be not accepted until annual meeting, but that vice-president should act for her."

"That the secretary endeavor to obtain a copy of Saskatchewan laws relating to farm women."

"That secretary approach school trustees on the subject of a cupboard for G.G.A. crockery, etc."

VIOLET McNAUGHTON,
Hon. Sec'y.

HARD TIMES PAST

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been an interested reader of your page for a long time. I live on a ranch, as so many of your readers do, but can't say I have a hard time, as we are old-timers here and I am glad to say the hard times are over.

I would like very much to have you send me the booklets which I have read so much about, "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "Maternity," for which find enclosed 20 cents in stamps, if that is alright. It is sometimes quite a puzzle to know how to answer the kiddies without telling them an untruth, and their questions are quite amusing. I am afraid I haven't any help this time, but will try and write again.

A YOUNG OLD-TIMER.
Come again, Young Old-Timer, and tell us some of your pioneer experiences.
F. M. B.

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3 quarts ripe pumpkin, cut fine, 2 quarts white sugar. Sprinkle sugar over pumpkin, let stand over night. 1 orange, 1 lemon, juice and rind of another lemon. Boil until thick.

M. T.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Canadian Council of Agriculture

Regina, Sask., Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the Canadian council of agriculture held at Regina on Friday, at which representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, and the United Farmers of Alberta, were in attendance, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Farmers' Deputation to Ottawa

Resolved, That in the interest of the producers and consumers of this country it is advisable that a delegation representing the organized farmers of Canada should proceed to Ottawa either before the opening of the next session of Parliament or immediately after the said opening, and lay before the government and the members of Parliament the views of the organized farmers as may be expressed by the different associations affiliated with this council, and to give this resolution effect it is hereby further resolved that each association affiliated with the council, through its properly constituted authority, be and are hereby required to nominate at the earliest possible moment three representative members of their respective associations to represent them and this council at the said meeting in Ottawa;

Whereas the progress and development of the agricultural industry is of vital importance to the general welfare of the state, and all other industries are dependent upon its success, and its condition is the barometer of trade, and it is recognized that the government of our country has the interest and welfare of the country at heart and is desirous of improving conditions:

Free Trade with Britain

Whereas the cost of production of all farm products is materially enhanced, and the development of our agricultural resources retarded, by the enormous cost of agricultural implements and other commodities, largely due to customs duties; and,

Whereas an important tax on food increases the cost of living, not only to the extent of the tax imposed, but through its effects of restriction of trade, and enables dealers and manufacturers to form combines and artificial restriction in the distribution of commercial commodities; and,

Whereas the best interest of the people of Canada and our loyalty to the British crown demand that the barrier to trade imposed by the Canadian tariff duties against the importation of British manufacturers be rescinded and thus not only cheapen cost of transporting Canadian foodstuff to the British consumer by providing return freight, but also supply Canadian consumers with cheaper manufactured goods.

Whereas a free interchange of all natural produce between Canada and the United States would tend to reduce the cost of living to town and country alike; and,

Whereas both houses of congress in the United States have passed an act, which is still in force, offering free interchange of natural products between the two countries.

What the Farmers Want

Therefore be it resolved:

1. That we urge the Parliament of Canada to increase, at its first session, the British preference to at least fifty per cent. and to provide for a gradual increase from year to year until we have free trade with Great Britain in five years.

2. That Parliament accept the offer of the United States of free interchange

of all agricultural and animal products between Canada and the United States.

3. That all foodstuffs not provided for in the above offer of the United States be transferred to the free list.

4. That agricultural implements, lumber and cement be transferred to the free list.

5. That pending the passage of legislation asked for herein, any duties now imposed under the Canadian customs tariff which are the means of counter-vailing duties being imposed against any food products of this country by any foreign country, be immediately removed.

6. That any tariff or trade concession granted to any other country be immediately extended to Great Britain.

Co-operative Act for Canada

Whereas it is to the interest of the associations that the question of co-operation should be discussed at the forthcoming conventions of the association affiliated with the council; and,

Whereas it is desirable that any co-operative action should be uniform, so that one general policy will be followed in all provinces;

Therefore be it resolved that we do request the government through the Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, to introduce at the next session of Parliament a comprehensive co-operative act which will permit the establishment of co-operative societies of all kinds, whether for purpose of credit or trade.

Weights in Elevators

"That the government be requested to amend the Canada Grain Act and the Weights and Measures Act so that the inspection and control of all scales in use in all grain elevators and warehouses in Canada be transferred from the Department of Inland Revenue and placed under the administration of the Department of Trade and Commerce under the jurisdiction of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada."

Against Sample Market as Yet

Whereas it has been brought to the attention of this council that it is proposed to establish a sample market at Winnipeg during the month of December, 1913; and,

Whereas the views of this council were clearly expressed in a resolution adopted on December 16, 1910, which was as follows:

"Whereas we are convinced that the terminal elevators, as now operated, are detrimental to the interests of the producers and the consumers, as proved by recent investigation and testimony of important interested bodies; we therefore request that the Dominion government acquire and operate as a public utility, under an independent commission, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific Coast, and provide same at Hudson Bay when necessary, also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain."

And, whereas the above conditions have not been met; and, whereas we are convinced, after investigation, that the establishment of a sample market under existing conditions will not be in the interests of the producers of the grain, but will tend to bring about conditions which will destroy the integrity of our present grading system and will not bring about the desire of the farmers as is intended in the above quoted resolution, but will be injurious to the farmers of Western Canada;

Therefore be it resolved that we do hereby protest against the introduction of the said sample market and do urge that no further steps be taken toward bringing the sample market into operation until those who are the most interested, the grain producers, are agreed that the time has arrived when the same could be safely and properly operated for the benefit of both producers and consumers.

HOME BANK DIVIDEND

The Home Bank has declared its usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable December 1. The transfer books will be closed from November 16 to 30, inclusive.

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The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide believes that the will of the people should decide all questions of public policy. It believes that the Referendum is the best way to find out exactly what the people think. Accordingly The Guide will hold another Referendum this December, by which its readers, men and women alike, are invited to express their opinion upon eleven questions of pressing national importance.

What do the people of the Prairie Provinces think upon these eleven vital questions? That is what The Guide Referendum is being conducted to find out. This is the only opportunity any part of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot, to be published in the issue of next December 3. These questions concern the whole Dominion and not only the Prairie Provinces, so we want our

readers to combine to make the Referendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live. Canadian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, Guide readers will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

The Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?
2. Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?
3. Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?
4. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?
Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.
5. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?
6. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?
7. Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?
8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?
9. Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?
10. Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?
11. Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?

RULES

1. The official ballots will be published in The Guide only once, on December 3, 1913. Extra copies of that issue cannot be secured, since this Referendum is for Guide readers only.
2. There will be a woman's ballot and a man's ballot, both exactly alike, so that the wives, mothers, and any woman 21 years of age may vote as well as the men 21 years of age.
3. Each question should be answered simply by writing "Yes" or "No" after the question.
4. The ballot will be absolutely secret. Readers must sign the ballot, otherwise it will be rejected as a spoiled ballot. No names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No" on the questions.
5. The ballot should be mailed to "Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.," as soon after December 3 as possible.
6. Letters to The Guide are invited dealing with any of the questions in the Referendum. Letters opposed to The Guide's policy are just as welcome and will be published just as freely as those in favor, but all letters should be kept as short as possible.

WOMEN MAY VOTE

The Guide has always been a staunch champion of Woman Suffrage. In this Referendum it will give practical proof of its belief by having a woman's ballot as well as a man's ballot, allowing the women to vote on the self-same questions as the men. The only qualification needed is that of being a woman reader of The Guide, 21 years of age. This is the first time in the history of Canada the women have been invited or even allowed to express their views

upon matters of vital public welfare. The privilege thus thrown open to the prairie women carries with it a responsibility. Those who feel themselves poorly informed along certain lines have time to study the eleven questions in the two months before the voting will take place. Without doubt the democracy of the twentieth century demands the wisdom, sympathy and insight of woman for its full development, and Canadian women cannot set themselves too soon to the solution of the problems now affecting the economic and social well-being of the Dominion. Most men are free to confess that they have made more or less of a botch of trying to run the government by themselves. We look for a new moral impetus, a saner outlook and wider human sympathy to enter into the settlement of our public questions with the advent of women into public affairs.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

While we are anxious for as large a response as possible, the educational effect of the Referendum is still more important than the actual voting. Readers will be able to study all these questions at their leisure, discuss the doubtful points through the columns of the Mail Bag during the next two months, and make up their minds calmly and deliberately, free from all outside influences, such as party leanings or the personality of political candidates. No one knows everything about these eleven national questions. Here is a splendid chance for us to learn more about them from each other. By December 3, we hope that over 33,000 of our men and women readers will have come to their own conclusions on these questions and be ready to cast their ballots in The Guide Referendum.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 1, 1913)

Wheat—Has ruled firm and higher all the week and the close today sees November up 2½c., December and May up 2½ from last trades a week ago. At the outset Liverpool on "bullish" news from Russia and frost reports from Argentine closed 1½ higher; however, all this advance was not to be held for long as later advices from both these countries showed conditions better than first reported. The outlook in India is also unfavorable and the shipments from Russia disappointing. All these factors have had a strengthening effect on foreign markets and in turn reflected on us. It would appear that wheat values the world over are on a very sound and healthy basis. Occasional declines are not unlikely, but the relative cheapness of wheat compared with all the other necessities of life insures a large consumption and warrants its purchase on all breaks in the market. The cash demand continues unchanged for 1c. and very good for practically all other grades. Receipts have fallen off almost 300 cars a day.

Oats—While stronger at the outset, probably in sympathy with wheat, it gradually sold lower daily and the closing today is ¼ lower than a week ago. Demand only fair.

Barley—Demand better and prices have improved accordingly. No. 3 C.W. selling for 43½ compared with 41½ last Saturday. Other grades have advanced relatively.

Flax—Demand unchanged, but Option have gained 1½c. for the week all round.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
October 28.....	81½	81	80½	80
October 29.....	82½	82	81½	81
October 30.....	82½	82	81½	81
October 31.....	83	83	82	81½
November 1.....	82½	81	81	81½
November 3.....	82½	81½	81	81½
Oats—				
October 28.....	33½	33½	33½	37½
October 29.....	34	34	34	38
October 30.....	34	33½	33½	38
October 31.....	33½	33½	33½	37½
November 1.....	33½	33½	33½	37½
November 3.....	33½	33	33	37
Flax—				
October 28.....	114½	115	115½	121½
October 29.....	116½	117½	117½	121½
October 30.....	116½	117½	117½	121½
October 31.....	115	115½	115½	121½
November 1.....	115	115	115	122
November 3.....	114½	114½	114½	121½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES		(Sample Market, Nov. 1)
No. 1 hard wheat, 6 cars.....	80.86	
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars.....	80.86	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars.....	84	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage.....	86	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage.....	84	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	81	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	82	
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	80	
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	81	
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	77	
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	80	
Screenings, 1 car, to arrive.....	6.25	
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	35	
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	35	
No. 3 white oats, 1 car.....	34	
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars.....	36	
No grade oats, 1 car.....	36	
No. 3 mill oats, 1 car.....	27	
No. 2 rye, 4 cars.....	55	
No. 2 rye, 3 cars, oats.....	53	
No grade barley, 1 car.....	50	
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car.....	53	
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, seeds and wheaty.....	61	
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	58	
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, seedy.....	58	
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	54	
No grade barley, 1 car.....	58½	
Sample barley, 1 car.....	52	
Sample bar ev, 1 car, to arrive.....	63	
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage.....	1.77	
No. 1 flax, 700 bu., to arrive.....	1.34	

WHEAT IN ELEVATORS
Ottawa, Nov. 2.—The total amount of wheat in store at terminal and eastern elevators on Oct. 23, 1913, was 15,102,135 bushels as compared with 12,746,758 bushels on the same date last year. On the same date 12,579,239 bushels of other

grains were in store, as compared with 8,424,400 bushels on the same date last year.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS		Fort William, Oct. 31, 1913.
Wheat—		1912
1 Hard.....	136,497.40	37,014.40
1 Nor.....	5,567,856.10	965,018.00
2 Nor.....	2,866,446.10	3,164,806.20
3 Nor.....	675,273.50	2,023,916.30
No. 4.....	102,043.30	407,365.50
Others.....	1,573,286.43	No. 5..... 156,201.10
This week.....	10,923,404.13	Others..... 2,869,297.40
Last week.....	10,664,759.13	This week..... 9,623,620.10
Increase.....	258,645.00	Last week..... 9,264,860.50
Oats—		Increase..... 358,759.20
1 C.W.....	18,991.27	
2 C.W.....	2,358,573.14	
3 C.W.....	749,580.16	
3 C.W.....	749,580.16	
Ex. 1 Fd.....	66,407.16	
Others.....	406,634.09	1 Fd..... 111,980.27
This week.....	3,600,187.14	2 Fd..... 99,912.32
Last week.....	3,514,454.25	Others..... 393,644.18
Increase.....	85,732.23	This week..... 1,879,845.22
Barley—		Last week..... 1,454,061.01
3 C.W.....	1,514,841.08	Increase..... 425,784.21
4 C.W.....	812,440.25	1913 Flax-Seed
Rej.....	337,271.15	1 NWC..... 1,344,619.25
Feed.....	60,176.18	2 C.W..... 236,477.11
Others.....	35,709.01	3 C.W..... 50,580.29
This week.....	2,760,438.19	Others..... 34,274.51
Last week.....	2,557,301.40	This week..... 1,665,952.04
Increase.....	203,136.27	Last week..... 1,930,096.61
Last year's total.....	931,686	Decrease..... 264,144.47
Shipments		Last year's total..... 761,691
Wheat.....	7,636,901	
1913 (lake).....	1,758,665	Oats..... 292,429
(rail).....	81,136	Barley..... 589,494
1912.....	5,585,515	Flax..... 277,803
		368,206

CALGARY LIVE STOCK	
Calgary, Oct. 31.—Receipts of live stock at Calgary this week were as follows: Cattle, 4,852; sheep, 657; hogs, 3,101; and horses, 60. Although there was not many beef cattle on the market this week, prices held unchanged, good butcher steers selling for \$6.50, cows and heifers \$5.50. There was a very good feeder and stocker market this week and a good many changed hands, good choice feeders \$6.00 to \$6.35. There was a good demand for breeding stuff, especially good quality. Hogs sold at \$8.00 for the week, but buyers expect	

to pay \$7.75 for the coming week. Sheep held at steady prices.

Prices for live stock, fed and watered, a-c: Steers, choice export, 1400 to 1600... \$6.75 to \$6.85 Steers, butcher, 1100 to 1300... 6.50 Steers, feeders, 800 to 1100... 5.75 to 6.25 Steers, stockers, light, 400 to 800... 4.75 to 6.00 Heifers, choice heavy... 5.75 Heifers, common... 5.25 to 5.50 Heifers, light... 5.00 Cows, choice heavy... 5.55 Cows, common... 5.00 to 5.15 Calves, heavy... 7.00 to 8.00 Calves, light (to 200 lbs.)... 9.00 Springers, choice... 65.00 to 80.00 Springers, common... 50.00 to 60.00 Bulls... 4.00 to 4.50 Oxen, light... 5.00 Oxen, common... 4.50 Lambs... 6.00 Sheep... 4.75 to 5.25 Hogs... 8.00

Usual cut for stags and heavies.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Large hog receipts today caused prices to sag except for choice grades. Cattle trading was mostly in small lots and at no change in values. Notwithstanding that most of the sheep and lambs on sale were of a plain sort, buyers seemed willing to pay good prices.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; steady. Beeves, \$6.60 to \$9.70; Texas steers, \$6.70 to \$7.80; western steers, \$6.00 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.00 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.35 to \$8.20; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; steady to 5c. under yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$7.85 to \$8.10; light, \$7.65 to \$8.10; mixed, \$7.60 to \$8.20; heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.20; rough, \$7.50 to \$7.70; pigs, \$6.50 to \$7.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; steady. Native, \$4.10 to \$5.15; western, \$4.15 to \$5.15; yearlings, \$5.10 to \$6.15; lambs, native, \$6.00 to \$7.00; western, \$6.00 to \$7.55.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

For the past week the receipts at the old stockyards have been 2,218 cattle, 151 calves, 1,388 hogs and no sheep, as compared with 5,809 cattle, 219 calves, 1,915 hogs and 223 sheep for the previous week. These figures include only what came in by the C.P.R., the remainder being sent up to the new yards at St. Boniface. For the corresponding week last year the numbers were 2,967 cattle, 399 calves, 1,248 hogs and 32 sheep.

Cattle
The cattle trade has been badly disorganized during the past week. All the stock coming in by the C.N.R. and Grand Trunk have been sold at the new St. Boniface stockyards, as the C.P.R. absolutely refused to handle anything at the old yards except what came in by their own road. This made two markets, when the trade was already slow, and there were hardly enough buyers for one market. The prices accordingly declined a quarter on most lines, from last week's reduced values. The very best steers are selling from \$6.00 to \$6.25, and the choicest females from \$5.50 to \$5.75. The medium quality of butcher steers and heifers are worth \$5.50 to \$6.75, with common grade from \$4.75 to \$5.00. Bulls are \$4.25 to \$4.50, while oxen have declined to \$5.00 for the best, \$4.50 for the medium and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for the common ones. Choice veals are \$6.00 to \$7.00. Southern markets

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, November 1, 1913:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$0.81½	\$0.85½	
2 Nor. wheat.....	.79½	.83½	
3 Nor. wheat.....	.77½	.81½	
No grade.....	.75	.77½-80	
3 White oats.....	.31½	.36½	
Barley.....	.37½-43	.48-67	
Flax, No. 1.....	1.13½	1.36½	
Futures—			
November wheat.....	.82½		
December wheat.....	.81½		
May wheat.....	.87½		
Beef Cattle, top..... \$6.25 \$9.70			
Hogs, top..... 8.25 8.20			
Sheep, yearlings..... 5.50 6.15			

are all lower, and present signs look like about the same values for a week or two.

Hogs
All the choice hogs at the C.P.R. yards last week sold at \$8.25, off car weights, and at the other yards the bulk of the hogs went at 8 cents, fed and watered. Receipts were only moderate or prices would have gone down, and the present level will probably hold good unless an extra big supply comes to hand.

Sheep and Lambs
No sheep or lambs were on the market last week, but there is not enough demand to warrant any advance on previous quotations. Best lambs are worth \$6.50 to \$7.00, with best mutton sheep \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
Creamery and dairy butter are the same as a week ago, but the market is very firm and an advance is looked for shortly, unless receipts pick up considerably. Very little of the best dairy is coming forward, and the demand for top quality keeps up without a break. Dealers claim, however, that best Manitoba dairy butter is not worth more than the 24-25 cents they are now paying, however scarce it gets. Supplies are being got from the cold storage plants and if these are used up, local dealers may turn to the Eastern and Southern cities.

Eggs
Eggs are much sought after these days, as the supplies from the country are short of Winnipeg's demands. Those dealers who were not previously giving 27 cents per dozen for ordinary eggs have come up to this quotation, and strictly fresh-gathered eggs are firm at 35 cents.

Potatoes
The cold weather has cut down the shipments of potatoes somewhat, and prices are a trifle better, dealers now quoting a straight 40 cent figure for good potatoes in sacks.

Milk and Cream
No change occurred at the beginning of November in the milk and cream schedule, as the creamery men decided that as the receipts from the country were keeping up fairly well, the present prices would be left a while longer.

Live Poultry
Plenty of live poultry is coming in these days, and prices are very little changed from a week ago. Turkeys are not wanted by some dealers yet, but others are giving 17 cents a pound. Chickens are 12 to 15 cents, ducks 12-14 cents, geese 12-13 cents and fowl (old hens and old roosters) 8 to 11 cents.

Dressed Meats
Dressed beef is quoted at 10½ and 11 cents for top quality, dressed hogs 12 cents, dressed mutton 12 cents, dressed veal 13-14 cents and spring lamb 14½ to 15 cents. Very limited supplies are available as yet, but Winnipeg butchers are expecting more abundant offerings when the weather gets real wintry, so that meat will be sure to keep well.

Hay
The local hay market is badly congested just now, over a hundred cars having come in recently. Prices are down \$1.00 and \$2.00 on all grades except Timothy, which maintains its value of \$13.00-\$15.00. Best grade of Red Top is worth \$9.00 to \$11.00, and of Upland \$8.00 to \$10.00.

Furs
Local fur dealers are now making up their fall and winter fur quotations, and these will be given as soon as they are ready.

Hides—Wool, Tallow
Hides—Cured hides, 12½ cents per lb. delivered in Winnipeg; green hides, 11½ cents; western branded hides, 10 to 10½ cents; shearings and lambskins 15 to 35 cents each.
Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 5½ cents lb.; No. 2 4 to 4½ cents, delivered to the trade.
Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10 to 11 cents per lb. for coarse; 11 to 12 cents for medium. Seneca Root—43 to 45 cents per lb.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET
Liverpool, Nov. 1, 1913.

Spot—New Crop Close Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel..... \$1.00 \$1.00
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel..... .99 .99
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel..... .97 .97

Futures Easy
December, per bushel..... 1.02½ 1.02½
March, per bushel..... 1.04 1.04
May, per bushel..... 1.03½ 1.03½
Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4.82 2-3.—Winnipeg Free Press.

POTATOES

Quotations wanted for one carload delivered at Winnipeg. Must be good quality. Winnipeg Co-operative Society Ltd., 350 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from October 28 to November 3 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Oct. 28	80	78	76	72	..	..	..	39	32	33	32	31	42	38	37	37	114	112	101	..
29	82	80	78	73	..	..	..	39	32	33	32	31	43	39	37	37	116	114	103	..
30	82	80	78	73	..	..	..	39	32	33	32	30	43	39	37	37	114	112	101	..
31	82	80	78	74	..	..	..	39	32	32	32	30	43	39	38	38	114	112	101	..
Nov. 1	81	79	77	73	..	..	..	39	31	32	31	30	43	39	37	37	113	111	100	..
3	81	80	77	73	..	..	..	39	31	32	31	30	43	39	38	38	113	111	100	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	81½	81½	85½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	24c-25c	24c-25c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	80½	79½	82½	Choice butcher steers and	0.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	No. 1 dairy	22c	22c	25c-26c
No. 3 Nor.	77½	77½	81½	heifers	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.60-5.85	Good round lots	20c	20c	23c-24c
No. 4	73½	72½	77½	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5 .....	..	..	72½	steers and heifers	5.25-5.40	5.40-5.60	4.75-5.00	Candled	27c	27c	28c
No. 6 .....	..	..	61½	Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	Potatoes			
Feed .....	..	..	50	Medium cows	4.50-4.75	4.25-4.60	4.25-4.60	In sacks, per bushel ...	40c	35c-40c	55c
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.25-4.00	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.50	Live Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	39½	34	35	Best bulls	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.75-4.00	Chickens	12c-13c	12c	15c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	3.50-4.00	3.75-4.00	3.00-3.50	Fowl	8c-11c	10c-12c	10c
No. 5	43½	42	55	Choice veal calves	6.00-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-7.00	Ducks	12c-14c	12c-13c	14c
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.50	Geese	12c-13c	12c-13c	10c
No. 1 N.W.	118½	118	124	Best milkers and spring-	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$60-\$70	Turkey	17c	17c	16c
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	\$40-\$50	Milk and Cream			
November	82½	81½	86	(each)				Sweet cream (per lb.			
December	81½	81½	83	Hogs				butter fat)	32c	32c	35c
May	87½	86½	87½	Choice hogs	8.00-8.25	\$8.00-8.25	9.00-9.50	Cream for butter-ma-			
Oat Futures				Heavy sows	\$6.00	\$6.25	5.00-6.50	ing purposes (per lb.			
November	33½	34½	34½	Stags	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	butter fat)	27c	27c	30c
December	33	34½	32½	Sheep and Lambs				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.10
May	37	38½	..	Hay (per ton)							
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$9-\$11	\$10-\$12	\$16
November	114½	114½	125½	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.60-6.00	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Upland	\$8-\$10	\$10-\$11	\$16
December	114½	114½	119½					No. 1 Timothy	\$13-\$15	\$14-\$15	\$19-\$22
May	121½	121½	..								

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SIR MELVIN JONES DISCUSSES IMPLEMENT TARIFF

Continued from Page 3

Home Competition vs. Free Trade

When asked his opinion on Hon. Arthur Meighen's speech at Walkerton, declaring that the removal of the duty on binder twine entering Canada had ruined the Canadian binder twine industry, and intimating that a revival of the tariff might be within the sphere of practical politics, Sir Melvin said that he had not read the report, and that as the Massey-Harris company did not handle twine, it was of no particular concern to him. "However," he said, "there is one thing of which I am convinced—home competition does more to reduce prices than free trade can. Why! there is no country in the world, apart from the United States, where agricultural implements can be bought more cheaply than in Canada. Such implements are dearer in Australia, South Africa, Germany, France and England. And the United States has built up its implement industry under a tariff wall. The wall is pulled down because it is no longer needed. The States implement men can gain no more advantage from a duty on implements than a Newcastle coal dealer could from a duty on imported coal in Great Britain. "The removal of the American tariff on implements will not affect our business, at least I don't see what advantage it will be to us, and it has not affected us so far," the Canadian implement king added.

Massey-Harris Company Would Move

That the agitation for the removal of the Canadian tariff on agricultural implements should have reached widespread proportions in the West, Sir Melvin attributed to the influence of the newspapers. He charged the newspapers with trucking to popular sentiment, with straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, with concentrating their attack on the implement duty of 15 per cent. when "the real burden, if there was one, is due to the very high tariff on other articles."

"Why," he asked, "did not the newspapers attack the tariff on harness? The farmer paid more for his harness than for his plows. And he paid a higher duty. We pay duty on 30 per cent. of the material we use in the manufacture of machinery. We pay a higher duty on these, the (to us) raw materials of manufacture, than the 15 per cent. duty on implements. Why isn't the farmer asked to agitate against the tariff on the clothing that he wears? He pays a higher duty on that than on

his implements. The real burden borne by the farmer is the burden of these other duties—in so far as he is bearing a burden at all."

But while he declared that the "raw" materials of implement manufacture bear heavier import duties than the manufactured product, Sir Melvin said that the total removal of the duty on these raw materials, and of the duty on implements as well, would compel the Massey-Harris Company to remove their factory to the States. There they would be "nearer to the markets."

"I am not a high tariff man," he said in conclusion. "I have never cast a high tariff vote, and do not intend to. We have to make up our minds, however, whether we want free trade and direct taxation or a low tariff and no direct taxation. For my own part I believe a low tariff is well suited to the conditions prevailing in our country. Experience has shown that internal competition will do more for our consumers than free trade, and will finally make for national well being."

WAR IS HELL

Detailed figures are to hand, giving the losses, according to nationality, in the nine-months' war in the Balkans. Deaths in battle and by disease are as follows:

	Killed	Died of Disease, etc.
Turks	50,000	50,000
Bulgars	50,000	10,000
Greeks	12,000	5,000
Serbs	20,000	7,000
Montenegrins	5,000	2,000

Recapitulated there were 137,000 combatants killed, while 74,000 died from disease and other causes. In addition, 4,000 prisoners also died in captivity, while it is estimated that a further 300,000 lost their lives by massacre, disease, famine and other causes attributable to the war, making a grand total of 515,000. Furthermore the list of wounded is estimated at 350,000, a large proportion of whom have probably since died as a result of their inability to support themselves or secure proper attention.

Such is war in the 20th century of the Christian era! Is it not time an end should be put to this butchery and barbarism? War has lost its glamor. It is no longer considered to be the sport of kings, the school of manly virtues, the tonic of nations. All that kind of talk is now set down as mere rhodomontade; and war is known for what it is. General Sherman's saying that "war is hell" is also the verdict of present-day civilization.—Winnipeg Free Press.

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